

lies in the Pacific, and will be determined by the degree of sympathetic understanding of the occidental for the oriental. This cannot be accomplished without a knowledge of the language of these great peoples.

Closely supplementing this point of view was the address of Noboru Katayama, president of Fukuyama Normal College, Japan, delivered before the conference on the preparation of teachers for international co-operation and good will. Mr. Katayama explained the manner in which university students of Japan were being trained in attitudes of constructive good will toward other peoples through the study of their language and cultural background.

The conference on humane education was addressed by Miss Elizabeth Harrison of Toronto, Miss Harrison briefly outlined what she believed to be the essential elements of humane education, and touching also on the materials and methods used and the results achieved.

Senior Moten Saenz, Undersecretary of Education in Mexico, will participate in today's forum on the question: "How is the cultural tone of a community reflected in the school and interpreted by it?" Senior Saenz will also address Friday's plenary session of the conference. Several invitations have already been received by the board of directors for the meeting place of the 1929 gathering. Indications now point to Geneva as the city to be chosen.

Personnel of Committee

The World Committee on Education for Peace responsible for yesterday's report includes Dr. P. W. Kuo of Nanking, president of the China Institute in America; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Miss Esther E. Lape of the American Foundation, New York; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Ambler, Pa.; Frederick Libby, National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.; Col. Milton McRae, vice-president National Boy Scouts, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, state superintendent of schools, Denver, Col.; Peking, China; Prof. Frederick W. Porster, Zurich, Switzerland; Prof. G. Lowe Dickinson, King's College, Cambridge, England; Judge Florence Allen, Columbus, O.; and Mr. Fritz Rottcher, Württemberg, Germany.

Co-operative With Other Groups

"The committee on education for peace functioned in close cooperation with the several educational groups in the different nations and proposes to co-operate with many established organizations for peace in all parts of the world. The preamble under which this committee carries on its work reads as follows:

"It seems to be a fundamental conclusion that the educational groups of the world should be bound together in a mutual effort to promote international understanding. The World Federation of Education Associations is the one direct organization having actual contact with the schools. It would seem useful, however, for the federation to keep in touch with the various educational groups constituting the membership of the Federation in the common task of education for peace and to co-operate with other organizations interested in the promotion of international understanding and good will.

"One of the significant features of

EVENTS TONIGHT

Last of free public lectures under the auspices of the Harvard Summer School, "The Incompleteness of Scholarship and Education," by Prof. Wilbur C. Abbott, Emerson Hall, 8.

Conference of the United States Fisheries Association, Hotel Statler, continues through Saturday.

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B. F. Keith's—Vandeville, 2, 8.

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MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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the peace movement revealed in the preliminary study is its strength and its wide scope. There are now some 300 international organizations, including unions, associations, institutions, commissions and bureaus most of which have some bearing upon the improvement of international relations.

Varying Methods of Approach

"Another significant fact about the peace movement as revealed by this study is the unity of purpose. Although all organizations interested in world peace are working toward a common goal, they vary in their points of emphasis, according to their conceptions as to what are the important causes of war and the effective means of peace. There are those who believe that the causes of war are chiefly judicial, political or military. Among these are the advocates of international law, the lack of effective world organization, and the existence of the war system. They advocate the improvement of international law and the entrance into the World Court and the League of Nations. Some of them advocate the formation of a world federation of nations with a superstate, having authority to enforce its decisions upon all disputes of races, peoples and nations. They stand for conciliation and arbitration as substitutes for war. For the failure of the armistice, and for ultimate disarmament. So, go far as to urge the abolition of the Department of War in the government and the creation of a Department of Peace to take its place.

"Then there are those who emphasize the economic causes of war. They point to the fact that the struggle for raw materials and new markets, expressing itself in colonialization, annexation and territorial acquisition, is a major cause of war. They are one of the chief sources of international jealousy and discord. In the interest of peace they urge the abolition of tariff and other economic barriers between nations. They insist upon the maintenance of open door policy and equality of treatment in respect to access of raw materials in all countries.

"Others maintain that the fundamental cause of war is intellectual and psychological, due to the existence of certain mental or emotional attitudes, such as racial prejudice, fear, revenge, misunderstanding, jealousy and hatred. The best way to improve international and racial relations, therefore, is to remove these undesirable attitudes through educational means and to cultivate in their place mutual confidence, mutual respect, good will, better understanding as well as better appreciation of the people of other nations and races.

Unkept Ideals as Cause

"Still others claim that the most fundamental cause of war is moral or spiritual, the failure of the nations to live up to the highest ideals of international conduct, to the principles of justice and fair play. To them war is a crime, a social evil.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Thursday, a shower or rain; moderate change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.

Western New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 A. M. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 64

Atlantic City 66

Boston 64

Buffalo 62

Calcutta 80

Chicago 60

Charlotte 60

Denver 58

Des Moines 60

Eastport 58

Galveston 64

Hatteras 74

Helena 64

Jacksonville 78

Kansas City 64

Los Angeles 62

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one of the most brutal and cruel acts of mankind. They call for the outlawry of war. They rely upon the church and religion to teach the nations of the world to practice the Golden Rule in dealing with each other, and not to tolerate conduct in international life which cannot be tolerated in individual life.

"These represent some of the divergent views held by organizations working for the improvement of international relations. The combination of these views forms a fairly good analysis of the causes of war and the remedies advocated for its removal. However, in spite of the difference of emphasis, there is a remarkable degree of unity and harmony among peace workers, especially in essential and fundamental matters. This is undoubtedly due to the existence of a common purpose and a common goal.

"A third significant fact revealed by the preliminary survey of the peace movement is the general reliance upon education as a means of preventing war and of promoting peace. It seems to be universally realized that if international co-operation is to become effective, a different mentality must be evolved. While the work of education is not confined to the young generation, most of the efforts made are centered upon them. This is an evidence of the fact that workers of peace realize that the future peace of the world depends mainly upon the young men and young women of today.

Removing Racial Prejudice

"We find that education for peace is influenced by a few dominant ideas. On the one hand it seeks to remove from the minds of the growing generation racial prejudice, misunderstanding and ignorance regarding other races and peoples, and on the other hand, it seeks to cultivate an international good will, to develop sympathetic and intelligent interest in foreign affairs, to create a desire and sentiment for peace and for the creation of friendly relations with other nations.

"For the education of school children a great variety of methods and devices are being used, including the teaching of world civics, the reform of history, and geography teaching, and textbooks, the observance of 'Goodwill Day,' Armistice Day, the holding of world hero contests, peace oratorical and essay contests, the promotion of international correspondence and the exchange of students and professors. These by no means exhaust the list but they are sufficient to indicate the multiplicity of methods and devices used for the realization of the ideals conducive to the creation of a will for permanent world peace.

"For the education of college and university students toward the same ends, different sets of methods and agencies have to be used. They include the study of foreign relations, foreign culture and civilization through the organization of special courses of study, the holding of oratorical contests and debates on international policy, the conducting of educational tours and travels, the establishment of scholarships and fellowships to study abroad and the encouragement of visits of foreign professors, lecturers and students. All of these activities tend to develop a consciousness of membership in a world society and to build up a sense of responsibility for the promotion of world friendship."

Dr. Kuo's Observations

Dr. Kuo reviewed the work of the several peace organizations, referring to such agencies as the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, the International Bureau for Peace, the Union of International Associations, the International Bureau of Education, the Pan-Pacific Union and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The following general observations were made by Dr. Kuo:

"The movement for the elimination of war and the promotion of peace has gained great momentum during recent decades. This is shown by the ever widening of the scope of its activities, by the essential unity of purpose, by the emphasis placed upon education as a fundamental means of effecting peace, and by the conscious attempt made to co-operate with each other among peace workers and organizations interested in peace.

"The movement for peace is not the result of a preconceived scheme set into motion by a single master mind, but rather represents a spontaneous growth.

"In spite of the multiplicity of organizations each one is making its own share of contribution to the cause. It is true that the schemes advocated have not been always practical and the programs adopted and efforts made have not always been fruitful but each agency is exercising a certain amount of influence toward making the recurrence of war increasingly difficult and the coming of world peace more and more within the realm of practicability.

"It seems wise that no scheme of co-operation should be advocated which will interfere with, curtail or do harm to the work of the existing peace organizations. Whatever scheme is to be adopted should aim to assist the others and to increase their usefulness. There are three ways of co-operation that should be developed, first, division of labor; second, undertaking common enterprise, and third, contributing a distinctive service for the benefit of all."

Motion Pictures Viewed

as a Way to Peace

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 10 (Special)

The 51,056 motion picture theaters in the world today are serving as school rooms in which the children of all nations are being taught tolerance of all nations, Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., said yesterday at the meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in Toronto.

Countless millions of persons of all races are being acquainted with the ideals of other races through the motion pictures, Mr. Milliken declared, and in this fact, he said, lies a great hope for the eventual outlawing of war.

"The acquisition of this knowledge of world affairs is salutary in bringing to the people increased understanding of and friendship for all other nations. No longer is it true that half of the world ignores what the other half is doing."

Mr. Milliken voiced the hope that the World Federation of Education Associations would themselves some day sponsor the production of a series of pictures revealing the significant characteristics of all nations.

"With such pictures telling the history, revealing the backgrounds, ideals, customs, and hopes of a race of people, exhibited in times of strained relations, might be the cause of averting an international disaster."

Recognition of the motion picture as the common means of communication between nations is becoming more evident each day, said Mr. Milliken. He declared that there are now 51,056 motion picture theaters listed in the world, said they were divided as follows: 20,500 in the United States; 19,773 in Europe; 2,000 in Canada; 3,692 in the Far East; 1,322 in Latin America; 490 in Africa; and 68 in the Near East.

SIMMONS COMPANY MEETING

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Simmons Company had called special meeting of stockholders Aug. 16 in New York City, to vote on retirement at \$110 on Nov. 1, next, outstanding preferred stock amounting to \$5,885,300, as recommended by directors July 7.

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NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT SEEN OF NAVY PARLEY

Governments Unchanged in Attitude, Says Eminent British Journalist

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Henry Wilson Harris, eminent British Journalist and author of "The Peace in the Making," interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the significance of the Geneva three-power disarmament conference failure, declared that a "sober survey of the situation lends no encouragement to

GERMANS FLY REPUBLIC FLAG ON ANNIVERSARY

Army, Navy, Police, State
Officials, and Schools Hold
"Constitution Day"

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Throughout Germany preparations are being made to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Republican constitution tomorrow. In view of the fact that the young German Republic has no national holiday of its own, the Government is trying to elevate Aug. 11 into this rank against the opposition of the Nationalists. The Republicans would like to make this day a German "Fourth of July" or a German bank holiday, but for this purpose they must first succeed in arousing the enthusiasm of the populace, which is still lacking.

At present only the army, navy, police force, government ministries and schools celebrate this holiday. All public buildings are compelled to fly the Republican flag, and school children must attend a short celebration at which they are told the importance of the constitution. In factories, stores, banks and all other offices, however, the work continues as on any other day, and as long as this is the case the population itself will pay little attention to "Constitution Day."

What the Constitution Did
The population, moreover, does not know, or has long forgotten, what it owes to the Weimar Constitution. Even the organizers of the celebrations to be held tomorrow fail to point out this to them. They merely stress the fact that the Constitution saved Germany from anarchy, after the nation's defeat in the World War. The constitution, however, did much more than that. It introduced a democratic parliamentary régime into what until then had

been one of the most autocratic nations in the world. It laid all power into the hands of the people. Parliament became the decisive factor in the nation's political life, for it nominates the Government, and even the President, who is elected by the people in direct voting, cannot act independently of it. The Constitution enables the people to decide whether they want war or peace. It gave Germany religious freedom, and liberated woman in this country by giving her equal rights of franchise and enabling her to be elected into Parliament. There are at present 33 women deputies in the German Reichstag. In other words the Weimar Constitution elevated the German people from a nation not permitted to take part in the government of its own affairs to one which is solely responsible for its country's conduct.

Nationalists Reconciled to It
The fact that the German people, lacking the necessary experience, stood this test at a time when chaos threatened and the Nation was still surrounded by hostile neighbors suffering under its defeat, is proof of the fine qualities inherent in Germans, to the liberation of which the Weimar Constitution may contribute much.

The Nationalists, who at first refused to have anything to do with the Republic, now realize that it is better that they reconcile themselves to the new régime and shape it according to their liking as long as this is possible.

Envoy to Be "at Home"
The German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. O. C. Kiep, who is spending the summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea on the North Shore, will celebrate Constitution Day very quietly tomorrow. He plans simply to put up the flag and to be "at home" to people who care to call. The Boston German consulate is to be closed tomorrow.

Dr. Kiep expects that in New York and other places the German nation will assemble and listen to speeches in observance of the day, but he feels that the diplomatic corps is too widely scattered over the United States during the summer time to permit him to hold any formal celebration.

Briand Champions the League in Commenting on de Jouvenel

Resignation of French Representative and His Criticism
of Geneva Organization Received With Surprise
by the Foreign Minister in Paris

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Aug. 10.—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, losing no time, has replied in a personal interview to Henry de Jouvenel's salutary criticism of the League of Nations. M. de Jouvenel, in declining to serve as the French representative, accused the League of avoiding subjects of vital interest and accused France of establishing the old system of European concert, taking matters from the League to examine them in a small group of the great powers. In effect, he showed that the Locarno method was pitted against the original Geneva method. The Locarno method, which means that the big four, direct Europe, ignores the needs of the little powers, at the head of which France should put itself.

M. Briand, in receiving the newspaper men, expressed real regret at M. de Jouvenel's resignation. It astonished him, because M. de Jouvenel had not previously protested against the course followed. "When in 1923, the League of Nations placed a grave problem in the hands of the Conference of Ambassadors, M. de Jouvenel, who represented France, understood the decision taken in the interest of the League. Since 1923 the League has not abandoned any litigation submitted to its jurisdiction. It settled the delicate affair of Mosul, and in 48 hours ended the Greco-Bulgarian conflict."

Briand Defends League
"Moreover, I did not hesitate when a conflict threatened between Great Britain and South China, regarding the Hankow concession, to propose that the dispute should be referred to the League, if ordinary diplomatic action failed."

"It would be unjust to dismiss lightly everything that the League has accomplished from a humanitarian and social viewpoint, in pursuance of international work. For example, it is the League which finally restored Austria. It lent aid to Greek and Bulgarian refugees. France is greatly appreciative of the

services that the League has rendered and will render to humanity."

M. Briand, having defended the League, then defended France, for the attack of M. de Jouvenel was double-edged. "France has constantly upheld the rights of little nations. Recently in spite of regret that we had to oppose President Coolidge, we felt obliged to refuse to participate in a naval disarmament conference limited to the great powers. Thus was publicly affirmed our desire not to dispossess the League of a problem with which it was associated and to manifest our solidarity with the little nations officially associated with the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament."

Letters Exchanged
M. Briand affirmed that his policy proved that he was attached to the development of the League. It was inside the framework of the League and it was with the support of the League that diplomatic conceptions were realized in such instruments as the Locarno Pact. It was his conviction that the League was the barrier against a new war. He admitted that the rôle of the League required enlargement, and with M. de Jouvenel he was partly in agreement. "Yet the best way of serving was to remain inside the League."

Apart from these personal observations an exchange of letters has taken place officially between M. de Jouvenel and M. Briand. M. de Jouvenel chiefly insists on the dilemma of being in contradiction with him, or in contradiction with the Government if he attended the League. M. Briand reproached him with not having explained his dissent in a private conversation. If the countries interested in disputes did not

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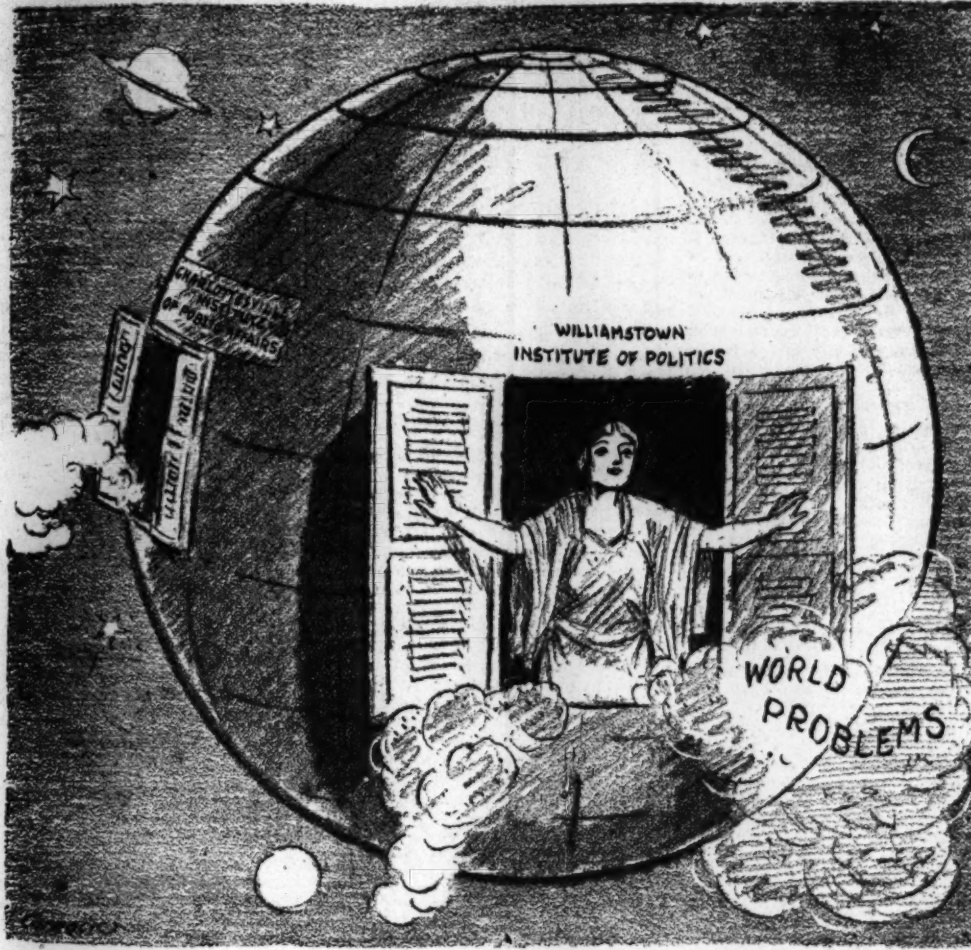
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submit them to the League it was not the duty of France to insist that the League should be used.

M. Briand considers it advantageous to treat outside the League all international difficulties that can be regulated normally by diplomacy.

BRITISH JUGOSLAV DEBT PACT SIGNED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An agreement for funding £25,000,000 Jugoslav war debt to Great Britain has been signed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Minister, Georges Douritch, and is officially announced here today. It provides that the debt be repaid in 62 annual sums rising gradually from £150,000 this year to £600,000 annually in 1942 to 1988 inclusive.

The agreement also settles the Serbo-Croat-Slovene relief debt to Great Britain, amounting to £2,000,000, which will be repaid in 15 annual installments, rising from £100,000 this year to £240,000 in 1932.

BRITISH FAMILIES TO GET CANADIAN FARMS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Five hundred British families are to be given farms in New Brunswick in the next six years, under the Anglo-Canadian agreement just made public. Advances up to £300 will be given to each family by the British Government, repayable together with the land cost over 25 years.

The New Brunswick Government co-operates in this agreement, which officials here hope may be the beginning of a big movement for attracting suitable British immigrants to the maritime provinces of Canada.

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DEBT CANCELING INSTITUTE ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

before the war ended. The first American army which did most of our fighting had, according to its commander, just 29 guns of American manufacture.

"As I see it the cancellation question is simply a question of America's self-respect. We have their debts in ink; their credits were written in another fluid. Can we, will we look only at the promissory notes and forget all the rest? I hope not."

Opposition Voiced
Mr. Gluck took sharp issue with these arguments. He raised the question as to why France should be singled out for special treatment. "Why not Belgium?" he asked. "Why not Great Britain? And if a precedent is established in refunding the French debt on the grounds that the original settlement is unfair, why is it not likely that every other debtor nation, and even Germany, will become dissatisfied and begin agitation for similar adjustments?"

Mr. Gluck defended the sale of surplus material to France as a business transaction, and likewise the charge of interest on the original debt. The question, he felt could not be considered on legal grounds at all, but only as a moral issue, and here, he thought, too little attention is paid to the sacrifices made by America in the World War as against those of the Allies.

Dr. Davis, who concluded the discussion, gave the opinion that as a whole the United States seems to

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Text by Harry Webb Farrington. Music by Jane Bingham Abbott. Medium Voice.

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Text by Frederic W. Root. Music by Arthur Somervell. Medium Voice.

TRUST SHALL LOVE'S KINGDOM BEST BE KNOWN . . . 50
Text by Wm. Bradford Dickson. Music by Adolf Wiedig. High Voice. Low Voice.

GOD IS NEAR . . . 50
Text by Arthur G. Graves. Music by Walter Spiz. Medium Voice.

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power given by money, organization and virtual monopoly of the national retail commerce, yet not being really a part of the Filipino people."

From pre-Spanish days jealousy or suspicion has been the native attitude toward the Chinese, and to a less degree toward the 500,000 natives having a mixed Chinese-Filipino ancestry, he declared. American authorities keep the feeling now within bounds, but the situation, the lecturer said, must be considered in connection with the problem of possible independence.

The Oregon Agreement

Prof. William R. Shepherd, Columbia University, in his round table on Latin America, was asked whether the Oregon agreement in 1923 preceding the American recognition constituted an obligation binding upon his successors in office upon the Mexican Congress or the Mexican courts.

Professor Shepherd answered in the negative. The agreement was not a treaty, he said, "but a moral obligation on President Oregon to use his influence to the utmost in shaping legislation that would respect the agreement."

"The fact, however, that any President of Mexico should have had imposed upon him such a restriction precedent to according him official recognition might be considered an act of intervention on behalf of foreign interests in the internal affairs of that republic, and hence correspondingly at odds with its national self-determination as based upon independence and sovereignty."

"It would seem to indicate also that no chief magistrate of a Latin-American nation located broadly between the Rio Grande and the Panama Canal can hope to obtain or retain his position without the political as well as moral sanction of the United States."

LINDBERGH HONORED IN INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (P).—Riding through 13 miles of streets

banked on either side with cheering persons, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday received an acclaim from Indianapolis; 250,000 persons, it was estimated, added their voices to the praise of the youthful flier after he arrived from Louisville.

In his speech Colonel Lindbergh emphasized that he had left behind his transatlantic exploit and is now engaged in the task of introducing the cause of practical, everyday aviation.

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Hearty Greetings for Princes and Mr. Baldwin in Winnipeg

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DEBT TANGLE OF AUSTRALIA 'CLEARED UP'

Federal Control of Credits and Debts of All Australian States Agreed To

Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—After 20 years of negotiation, the question of determining an equitable financial arrangement between the six states of Australia and the Commonwealth Government has been settled in a three days' conference here between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, S. M. Bruce, and all the premiers and treasurers of the states.

The agreement was reached with an entire absence of political party considerations. All the premiers, except Mr. Butler of South Australia, represented labor governments, and the proposal which they had under consideration was put forward by the Nationalist-controlled Federal Government, in which the Labor Party forms the Opposition.

The new arrangement, which was the proposal of Mr. Bruce, provides:

1. The Commonwealth to take over all the state public debts.
2. The Commonwealth to apply £7,584,912 annually from its revenues toward payments of the interest charges on the states to contribute the remainder.
3. Properly safeguarded sinking funds to be established in respect to existing state debts and new borrowings; the Commonwealth to make substantial contributions to those sinking funds.
4. The management of debt and future borrowings on behalf of the Commonwealth and the states to be vested in an Australian Loan Council consisting of a representative of each state and a representative of the Commonwealth.
5. A final settlement in respect to transferred properties, based on the Commonwealth's assuming the liabilities for the interest and principal of an equivalent amount of state debts.

Arrangement at Federation
Before the federation of the states took place in 1901, each state was a self-governed unit with its own customs, tariffs, postal and other services, and with nothing in common in respect to management. When the Federal or Commonwealth Government was formed, however, the federal authorities took over from the states the administration of the customs, postal and other services which it was considered affected the Commonwealth as a whole, and to compensate the state governments for the loss of the revenue from such services as the customs, it was agreed that each year the Commonwealth Government should make payments to each of the states on a per capita of population basis. This amount was fixed at 25s. a head of population, and since 1901, those payments have been made.

The Commonwealth, to supplement its revenue from other sources, entered into the field of land and income tax, and ever since 1901 the Australian public has been paying both state and federal land and income taxes. The system of per capita payments was not in operation for very long before it was realized that there were serious anomalies in connection with it, and that it operated to the disadvantage of some of the states as compared with other states. For instance, the population of some states grew more rapidly than that of others, and while their own revenue also grew accordingly, so also did the per capita payments. The less fortunate states, particularly western Australia and Tasmania, slipped further and further into arrears, and their debts grew out of all proportion to the debts of the other states, where the population was increasing at a greater rate.

Commonwealth Takes Action
The system, however, remained in operation, as no other basis for state and federal relationship had been arrived at. Last year the Federal Government brought the matter to a head by announcement that it proposed to discontinue the per capita payments and at the same time withdraw from the field of land and income taxation, thus giving the states

the right to make up the loss of the per capita payments by increasing taxation to the extent of the amount abandoned by the Federal Government. This proposal fell far short of meeting with the approval of the states, and it was made quite clear that it would not be acceptable. About a year of argument passed, but there was no material outcome until the recent conference.

Plan for Extinguishing Debts
Under the conference scheme of Mr. Bruce, the Commonwealth will make the following annual payments toward interest charges on state debts for 58 years, in which period the extinction of the existing debts will be provided for by means of a sinking fund: New South Wales, £2,117,411; Victoria, £2,127,159; Queensland, £1,096,235; South Australia, £703,516; Western Australia, £473,432; Tasmania, £266,553. In the period of 58 years the Commonwealth will pay into the sinking fund annually the sum of £808,000 equal to 2s. 6d. per cent on the existing amount of the

that the states and the Commonwealth have actually been, in some cases, in competition with each other on the money markets of the world. Every loan, no matter for what state, will now have behind it the entire resources of the Commonwealth, which will provide for greater security than any single state could possibly offer. After all, Australia is only one country, and as far as population goes, a very small one, and although there is no difference in soundness among the states, the money market has at times, it is felt, undoubtedly discriminated.

GERMAN INDUSTRY SHOWING RECOVERY
Remarkable Condition Revealed in Latest Report

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The economic situation in Germany continued to improve in a remarkable manner during June, according to a report just issued by the Prussian Chamber of Commerce. The mining industry only suffered under increasing British competition, especially under the low British coal prices. German industrialists, moreover, complained of the low prices on the world's markets which hold exportation down. They are, therefore, turning their attention to an increasing measure to the hitherto neglected home market which is generally regarded as a wholesome sign.

In the Ruhr mines, the daily output fell from 397,171 tons in May to 375,000 tons in June. The heavy iron industry of that district, however, was well satisfied, though it regards the German quota fixed by the International Steel syndicate as insufficient. Railway construction materials, ships profiles and tin plate, especially galvanized plates, were well in demand. The machine industry registered a good home market but complained that the high custom barriers erected by most countries curtailed exportation, excepting that of machinery on which Germany specializes. Both the chemical and electrical industries were well satisfied. Automobile manufacturers, however, suffered very considerably under foreign, primarily American, competition which is greatly increased by the establishment of assembly plants in Germany by many American and other foreign motorcar companies.

Conditions in the glass, rubber, paper and building industries were satisfactory. The textile industry, too, had no reason to complain. Thus Germany is being rewarded for its hard work and the energy and grit with which it overcame the inflation and other postwar economic hardships.

Benefiting Whole Community
General approval has been expressed at the arrangement. The consolidation of borrowing is in itself an accomplishment of great importance, and one which should have been in effect years ago. Instead of

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London Mounting to Its Roofs for Gardens, Playgrounds, Hens

Top-Story "Cottagers" Raise Chickens and Prize Tomatoes, While Greenhouses and Putting Greens Are Found as Old-Time Gables Disappear

LONDON, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—London has begun to take its roofs seriously. Smoking chimneys and sharp gables have been open-air schemes more or less impractical in the past. With the modern flat-roofed buildings and central heating, however, a new world has begun to open up, a world of fresher, cleaner air, and with an outlook even to the hills, which the Londoner living in the streets scarcely knew surrounded London.

Early in the morning, in the heart of the city, a man in a white shirt and dark trousers, with a basket on his back, is seen climbing a ladder to the roof of a tall building. He is not a workman, but a gardener. He is there to plant a row of tomatoes, and to check the progress of the chickens that are kept in a small greenhouse on the roof. This is not a new sight in London. It has been going on for some time, and it is becoming more and more common.

The difficulty, said Mr. Linn, "is in getting the mold up. I fetched all mine from Hampstead Heath and Lea Green, Kent. The water for watering has to be carried up too, although I collect some rain-water in a barrel on the roof. Over-where, at Adelaide House in horticultural circles. There are many similar 'cottagers' in the city who grow flowers or vegetables on the roofs. One has had 40 pounds of tomatoes to his credit, and another 72 varieties of flowers.

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Adelaide House, the block of offices on London Bridge, has a roof garden "de luxe." Two gardeners are employed to look after it, for on the north and west sides a model putting-course has been laid out with Cumberland turf. It has nine inches of soil, over clinkers, and the course is reckoned as good to play on. The job of the roof garden is the last job of the roof. In a charming room erected on one corner.

New Viewpoint for Artists
Foreign artists have already found out the new views of London from this height of 150 feet above the street level. Beneath is the "Pool" of London, alive with the craft of many nations. Beyond is Tower Bridge, with its never-ending load of moving traffic, and farther off, the tower, looking like a tiny fort. All the high places of London are visible—the towers of the Crystal Palace, Big Ben, and the Houses of Parliament, the heights of Hampstead, and Stamford Hill. Yet amid the flowered walks and trellised buttresses it is possible to forget that down below are the untidy surroundings of Billingsgate fish market, and the coal exchange.

"Rackets" is one of the recreations on the roof of Strand House in Portugal Street, W. C., and also rifle shooting. Rackets is played only by the directors, but every section of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Smith is represented in the Rifle Club. A printer, Archie Smith, who trained on the roof, won the King's Cup at Bisley one year. The sport is found to be an excellent one for a large firm with varieties of workers, for it is so democratic. The Partners' Team shoots against the Printers' Team, the Works Department against the Library. Women members have proved themselves good shots in a greater proportion than the men. A recreation room has been built on the roof for members who are not shooting.

The Bank of England Rifle Club has its new range on a roof also. It is over new buildings of the printing department. A member of this club won the cup at Bisley last year. The club includes a director, and workers from every section of the bank.

A lead in making the children's playground on the roof has been taken by Mrs. Bernard Potter, a member of the local council. Marylebone which is aiming at improving the homes of working people by reconstruction. Two buildings containing six flats at Davidson House, Lisson Grove, have been connected on the roof so that a railing over five feet high is available for the children.

ROCKIES HIGHWAY SURVEY STARTED
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Surveys for British Columbia's next gigantic road project, a highway joining the Province with Alberta by the Yellowhead Pass through the Rocky Mountains, will start immediately. The Provincial Public Works Department has sent engineers into the northern wilds to locate a suitable route for automobile travel. Construction is expected to start next year and will be covered in the Government's next road loan.

The British Columbia authorities feel the time has arrived when the road is needed both for through traffic to the prairies and also to open up large areas of rich agricultural land along the North Thompson River. Scenicly the road will have remarkable spectacular qualities.

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum
CHARLES H. HAMBLY
Diamond Importer
916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Established 1894
ASTIMATES DESIGNS

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Real Estate and Mortgages
709 WALNUT STREET
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.
JUST PHONE
STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1058 No. 51st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

Now!
Our Own Make "Iced" Cream
HOUSEHOLD DELIVERY to all parts of the Main Line.
Brookmead "Iced" Cream is pure rich Cream with Fresh Fruits and Unusual Flavors. The old home-made trappé-like dessert.
Visit the Dairy Bungalow
Try "Iced" Cream—Chocolate Frost and other Delicious Dairy Products.
Open Evenings and Sunday
Brookmead
Guernsey Dairies
Wayne, Pa. Phone Wayne 1121

Jura of the Better Grade
Special prices this month.
Theo. J. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

SCOTT-POWELL "A MILK"
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and "Fresher by a Day"
45th and Parrish Sts.
Philadelphia
Telephone Preston 1920

DEWEES
A Superb Collection of New Fall and Winter Coats at 20% less
Deweese's Seventh Annual August Coat Sale
Fashions of the moment, interpreted in good taste, according to a proud tradition and a wide experience.
August Prices, \$2.00-360.00
After August 31st, 65.00-450.00

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
13TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
After Stock-taking
CLEARANCE OF LARGER WOMEN'S DRESSES
15.00 to 29.75
Street and Afternoon Models of Various Silks—solid tones for Fall—prints and chiffons to wear now. Sizes 42 to 48.
SECOND FLOOR

CUMMINGS COAL
Telephone Locust 4117
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street
PHILADELPHIA

Rugs and Carpets
The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.
Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—
Oriental Rugs
Hardwick & Magee Co.
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Week Cousins Shoes for Women \$6.85
AT THIS single figure you can select from fashionable shoes of all kinds sold heretofore up to \$15.
3 pairs Service Hose—\$5 (One Pair \$1.75)
Both chifton and service weight—extra toe guards, pointed heels, stop run tops.
J. & T. Cousins
1226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KILLEGARRY CLEANERS & DYERS
Outing Suits and Sport Clothes Given Special Attention
69TH STREET THEATRE BLDG. UPPER DARTY, PA.
NATHAN MYERS
BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
7024 Bywood Ave., UPPER DARTY, PA.
Phone Boulevard 1252
WHEATSWORTH BISCUITS
J. F. KAUFMANN
Hardware and House Furnishings

Estimates cheerfully furnished
Jobbing
PAUL D. FORCE
Painter and Decorator
58 Walnut Street, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Phone Lansdowne 1981

Abbottmold the de luxe ICE CREAM
SUCH richness and delicious flavor you can only enjoy in de luxe Ice Cream.
ABBOTTS ALDERNEY DAIRIES, INC.
Philadelphia and Seashore

that the states and the Commonwealth have actually been, in some cases, in competition with each other on the money markets of the world. Every loan, no matter for what state, will now have behind it the entire resources of the Commonwealth, which will provide for greater security than any single state could possibly offer. After all, Australia is only one country, and as far as population goes, a very small one, and although there is no difference in soundness among the states, the money market has at times, it is felt, undoubtedly discriminated.

GERMAN INDUSTRY SHOWING RECOVERY
Remarkable Condition Revealed in Latest Report

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The economic situation in Germany continued to improve in a remarkable manner during June, according to a report just issued by the Prussian Chamber of Commerce. The mining industry only suffered under increasing British competition, especially under the low British coal prices. German industrialists, moreover, complained of the low prices on the world's markets which hold exportation down. They are, therefore, turning their attention to an increasing measure to the hitherto neglected home market which is generally regarded as a wholesome sign.

In the Ruhr mines, the daily output fell from 397,171 tons in May to 375,000 tons in June. The heavy iron industry of that district, however, was well satisfied, though it regards the German quota fixed by the International Steel syndicate as insufficient. Railway construction materials, ships profiles and tin plate, especially galvanized plates, were well in demand. The machine industry registered a good home market but complained that the high custom barriers erected by most countries curtailed exportation, excepting that of machinery on which Germany specializes. Both the chemical and electrical industries were well satisfied. Automobile manufacturers, however, suffered very considerably under foreign, primarily American, competition which is greatly increased by the establishment of assembly plants in Germany by many American and other foreign motorcar companies.

Conditions in the glass, rubber, paper and building industries were satisfactory. The textile industry, too, had no reason to complain. Thus Germany is being rewarded for its hard work and the energy and grit with which it overcame the inflation and other postwar economic hardships.

Benefiting Whole Community
General approval has been expressed at the arrangement. The consolidation of borrowing is in itself an accomplishment of great importance, and one which should have been in effect years ago. Instead of

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London Mounting to Its Roofs for Gardens, Playgrounds, Hens

Top-Story "Cottagers" Raise Chickens and Prize Tomatoes, While Greenhouses and Putting Greens Are Found as Old-Time Gables Disappear

LONDON, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—London has begun to take its roofs seriously. Smoking chimneys and sharp gables have been open-air schemes more or less impractical in the past. With the modern flat-roofed buildings and central heating, however, a new world has begun to open up, a world of fresher, cleaner air, and with an outlook even to the hills, which the Londoner living in the streets scarcely knew surrounded London.

Early in the morning, in the heart of the city, a man in a white shirt and dark trousers, with a basket on his back, is seen climbing a ladder to the roof of a tall building. He is not a workman, but a gardener. He is there to plant a row of tomatoes, and to check the progress of the chickens that are kept in a small greenhouse on the roof. This is not a new sight in London. It has been going on for some time, and it is becoming more and more common.

The difficulty, said Mr. Linn, "is in getting the mold up. I fetched all mine from Hampstead Heath and Lea Green, Kent. The water for watering has to be carried up too, although I collect some rain-water in a barrel on the roof. Over-where, at Adelaide House in horticultural circles. There are many similar 'cottagers' in the city who grow flowers or vegetables on the roofs. One has had 40 pounds of tomatoes to his credit, and another 72 varieties of flowers.

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Adelaide House, the block of offices on London Bridge, has a roof garden "de luxe." Two gardeners are employed to look after it, for on the north and west sides a model putting-course has been laid out with Cumberland turf. It has nine inches of soil, over clinkers, and the course is reckoned as good to play on. The job of the roof garden is the last job of the roof. In a charming room erected on one corner.

New Viewpoint for Artists
Foreign artists have already found out the new views of

PACIFIC FLIER TO BE HONORED BY BOY SCOUTS

Lieut. Hegenberger Will Be
a "Tenderfoot" After Hyde
Park Troop Initiates Him

Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, who flew with Lieut. Lester J. Maltland from San Francisco to Hawaii, is to be made a "tenderfoot" scout by the Hyde Park Boy Scouts at Loon Pond, Lakeville, next Saturday when a flying field there is to be named in his honor and Mayor Charles S. Ashley and the city of New Bedford welcome him as their guest. In the afternoon the lieutenant will be conducted to Hyde Park, where a reception by the Ladies' Club and the Hyde Park Board of Trade will be tendered him. The day's program has been prepared by Troop 6 of the Hyde Park Boy Scouts, of which William J. Bourdieu is scout master and Walter E. Wragg, councilman from Ward 18, an active member. The Hyde Park officials will escort Lieut. Hegenberger from the South Station to New Bedford Saturday morning, where Mayor Ashley at the City Hall will officially welcome him in the name of the city. From New Bedford the party will go to Boston Boy Scout Council summer camp at Loon Pond, where the induction into the Scouts and the dedication of the flying field follow.

Program of Exercises
Boy Scouts will gather at the camp from Middleboro, Taunton, New Bedford, Plymouth, and Brockton, and there will be at least 1500 of them there, massed on the big field which has been previously used as a landing field by airplane which it is proposed to offer the Government as an emergency landing field. It includes more than 20 acres of flat land suitable for this purpose, on which for many years National Guard units held their annual drill camps. A unique monument is being erected there now in his honor. Every Boy Scout at camp and many other scouts in the local councils have been searching for unusual field stones which are being piled up and fashioned into a permanent memorial. The name of each Scout contributing a stone will be written by himself on a register and placed in a cache inside this monument, and on it will be placed on Saturday a bronze plaque reading "Hegenberger Field, dedicated Aug. 13, 1927, by Scout Albert F. Hegenberger, U. S. A. C. first Pacific flyer."

Legion Post Honors
Nearly 200 members of the Crosscup-Pishon Post 281, American Legion, entertained Lieut. Hegenberger as his guest at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler yesterday. Lieut. Col. Carroll J. Swan introduced the transatlantic flier as a "citizen of Boston," and said that he is now planning to make a flight from California to the Philippines and will carry with him a Crosscup-Pishon flag as did Commander Richard E. Byrd on his New York-France flight and that which he made across the North Pole.

Lieutenant Hegenberger described briefly his trip from Oakland, Calif., across the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands.

Last night he was made an honorary life member of the Y-D Club of Boston at a reception tendered him at the clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue. Lieutenant Colonel Swan, who is president of the club, presided and presented the guest of the evening.

Sheldon Fairbanks of the Boston Chamber of Commerce aviation committee said that plans are being made to make the East Boston Airport the terminus of a short, transatlantic flights which are being contemplated.

KENNEBEC RIVER SPAN AIDS BATH

Total Pay Roll of \$800,000
Welcomed by Merchants
of Maine City

BATH, Me., Aug. 10 (Special).—During the building of the combined highway and railroad bridge over the Kennebec River, the builders' payrolls will total close to \$800,000, more than one-fourth the cost of the structure.

According to resident engineer, George P. Bullard of the McIntire-Marshall Company, builders of the superstructure, the company's payroll averages \$800 a day. They employ 100 men at all times. The company began work in the middle of September, 1925, allowing them about 100 working days. During 1927 they expect to work until December, approximately 330 days. Maintaining an \$800 daily payroll for 440 days means that \$352,000 will be paid out during that time.

The Hughes-Foulkrod Company, which is surfacing the highway deck, has a working force of 35 men and a weekly payroll averaging \$1200. They expect to work until 1928, weather permitting. This would mean approximately 33 working weeks. At the rate of \$1200 weekly, Hughes-Foulkrod will pay out \$400,000 to their men in Bath.

The smallest working unit on the \$3,000,000 project is the force of resident engineer Charles Kyes Allen. Mr. Allen's daily payroll averages \$50. He began work the fall of 1925 with a boring crew, making preliminary surveys. It is estimated that his force will have had 800 working days as they will remain on duty until the last gun is fired. At this rate, of course, his payroll will total \$40,000.

PERMANENT FIREMEN'S SOCIETY HAS ELECTION
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 10 (P)—Thomas P. Griffin of Lawrence was elected president at the 15th annual convention of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association held here yesterday.

The other officers elected were:

Vice-presidents: first, John H. Day, Lynn; second, T. A. Carr, Salem; third, F. H. McNamara, Swampscott; secretary, Thomas J. Powers, Worcester; treasurer, Ernest A. Sloat, Fitchburg; directors, E. J. Powers, Boston; M. J. Manning, Milton; E. H. Grace, Springfield; J. J. Malone, Lowell; T. H. Glancey, Chicopee; N. S. Vollen, Pittsfield; Thomas Burke, Fall River; P. H. Ryan, Northampton; J. H. McDonald, New Bedford; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel T. Hannon, Peabody.

SUMMER SCHOOL ENDS FREE LECTURES TONIGHT

The last public lecture at the Harvard Summer School will be given by Prof. Wilbur Cortes Abbott, Francis Lee Higginson professor of history, this evening at 8 o'clock in Emerson Hall. This is the last of a series open free to the public under the auspices of the summer school. Professor Abbott, who will lecture on "The Incompatibility of Scholarship and Education," is the author of "Conflicts With Oblivion" and "The New Barbarians" and others.

TURNERS FALLS MAN HONORED
TURNERS FALLS, Mass., Aug. 10 (P)—The Massachusetts Humane Society has awarded Dennis L. Loneragan, a post office clerk here, a silver medal for saving John Nega from the canal on May 6.

Bennington Alert for Opening of Vermont Sesquicentennial

Four-Day Program to Begin Saturday—New England
Governors to Be There—Pageant to Be Given—
Parades and Fireworks to Enliven Event

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—This town will open its doors to the Nation Saturday, thereby making the beginning of the four-day celebration commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Vermont. Settlement of Bennington dates back to about 1749 when Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, ordered the township surveyed, granted it a charter and called the place Bennington. At that time Vermont was a part of the New Hampshire colony.

Shortly after, Capt. Samuel Robinson of Hardwick, Mass., bought the land rights of the new township. The jurisdiction of New Hampshire, however, was not recognized by the New York colony and land speculators from New York claimed the territory and in 1765, Lieutenant-Governor Golden of New York sent a sheriff and a company of men to depose the settlers of the Vermont community.

But the men of Bennington were

down by her father, they came reluctantly.

Some of them even rebelled and women folks took down their guest room beds which were fastened to

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chusetta, the Kentish Guards from Rhode Island, the Fusilier Veterans' Association of Boston, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery from Boston, and fraternal and social organizations of the State, including the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, of Vermont, school children, Scouts, and others.

On Monday, Aug. 15, 1800 school children will march to the site of Bennington's first school and will there dedicate a marker, the gift of the children.

Program Is Comprehensive
The complete official program of the four days is as follows:

SATURDAY, Aug. 13
8:30 p. m.—Production of the historical pageant.

Episode I.—The Pioneers, 1761.
Episode II.—The Fight to the South, 1765-75.
Episode III.—The Battle of Bennington, 1777.

SUNDAY, Aug. 14
Devotional exercises of all military troops and mounted guards at the Battle Monument grounds.
Devotional services in all the churches.
Massed band concert.

MONDAY, Aug. 15
Parade of 1800 school children, including Bennington's first schoolhouse dedicating marker.
Dedication of marker on site of Bennington Farm, North Bennington.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16
Military and civil parade.
Patriotic exercises at the Battle Monument grounds.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17
Historical pageant in evening.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18
Inn Doors Open Since 1763

Old Bennington boasts of many interesting colonial buildings. Among those still standing and in a splendid state of preservation is the Walloomsac Inn, a famous old tavern which has entertained princes and presidents. This year it is completing its 164th year of continuous service. It opened its doors in 1763 and from that day to this they have never been closed to travelers. It was here during the days and hours of the battle, that Capt. Elijah Dewey's wife and daughter and other women of the neighborhood remained up all night to prepare food for the men. In after years, when peace and quietness reigned in the little mountain valley, the old Walloomsac Inn entertained with quiet dignity Presidents Jefferson and Madison and in more recent times, Hayes, Harrison and Roosevelt.

The Catamount Tavern was another historic old structure. Although it has long since disappeared, having been destroyed by fire, the location is marked by a beautiful monument in the form of a bronze catamount standing erect on a granite block. This building was Vermont's first state house. It was here that John Stark, Ethan Allen and others met for their council meetings.

Once Independent Republic
Vermonters claim the honor of their state having been an independent republic for almost 14 years before the Declaration of Independence. Vermont was not one of the original 13 states. It was not until 1791 that Vermont signed the constitution and then this memorable act was done in the Catamount Tavern. It is said that Vermont entered the Union on its own terms but just how accurate is this statement is not known.

William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the Liberator, lived and worked in Bennington before he moved to Baltimore to publish his famous paper. A bronze marker now rests on the site where he lived.

An obelisk stretching skyward 310 feet, made of dolomite stone of gray-blue shade, marks the site of the storehouse where were kept the supplies which Burgoyne attempted to

Marker is gift of Bennington D. A. R. Dedication of marker on site of house where Colonel Baum was taken. Marker is gift of Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Historical pageant afternoon and evening.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16
Military and civil parade.
Patriotic exercises at the Battle Monument grounds.

Historical pageant in evening.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17
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AMERICAN-ENGLISH BUNGALOW TO FORE IN REALTY DEVELOPMENT

Quaint Architecture Combining Utility and Comfort
Includes Rambling Roofs, Dormer Windows
and Attractive Chimneys

How a development of modern type bungalow can be relieved of a monotonous similarity by being interspersed with houses of the English cottage architecture, where rambling roofs, dormers, oddly designed chimneys and doorways predominate, is seen in a development in Fenno Street, Wollaston, where George E. Tuscan, local realtor, is erecting two houses of strictly English architecture.

Of the two houses, which are practically completed except for the landscaping, the design is probably more typically English. The long slope of its roof brings the eaves down to about eight or nine feet from the ground, tending to enhance the cozy aspect of the exterior. The main body of the house is on the right of a wide chimney and entrance, the roof on the right hand side sloping away in an unbroken line from the ridgepole to form a covering for a built-in portico.

Extending out from the roof of the main portion of the house at the left is a roof which runs at right angles, being part of the house which forms an ell. The ell roof extends down on the front side in an unbroken line from the ridgepole to form a covering for the vestibule at the front entrance.

Aside from the English architecture in the relation of the main house and ell and their long pitched roofs, other characteristics, peculiar to this type of architecture are embodied in the design. The small paneled and extensive window area where the windows bear no conformity in size to the others, but rather seem to be more sensibly adapted to the practical needs of the occupants, is a notable feature.

Built out from the front door is a brick wall about two feet high, which serves as a railing for the broad doorstep. Over the floor there is a curve in the roof extending up to the base of the chimney, which is a chimney fully as wide as the entrance, which is divided into a pair of chimneys at a point two-thirds up. Mr. Tuscan explains that the unusually large chimney and the branching up of the two chimneys are "swell" in the roof above the front entrance are merely for decorative purposes.

Entering from one vestibule is a large living room at the right of which are the stairs leading to the second floor. The living room extends across the entire front of the house. There is an unusually large fireplace in this room. Next to the living room on the same end which faces the portico is the dining room while to the left of it is the kitchen.

Three large chambers and a tile bath are provided in the second floor. For all the pitched roof effect given from the outside the interior of the rooms are not cut into any noticeable extent except the bath which is directly above the front entrance. Here, however, the dormer window eliminates much of this loss of head room.

The house contains all of the modern facilities and is heated by hot water. The interior walls are papered and the woodwork is in duco finish. The roof is covered with shingles of varied colors. In addition to the usual landscaping with lawn and shrubbery, Mr. Tuscan will erect window plant boxes on the entire front.

Papers have passed in the sale of the three-story brick building at 2062 Washington Street, Roxbury, from W. Rodman Peabody et al., trustees to Simon Goldthwait. This property is assessed for \$14,600 of which \$8500 is on 3245 square feet of land.

Minnie S. Faber has sold to Louise C. Morse of Milton, the estate at 221 Newbury Street, between Exeter and Fairfield Streets.

The property consists of a four-story and basement brick building assessed for \$9700 and 2570 square feet of land taxed on \$19,300, making the total valuation \$29,000. These sales were made through C. W. Whittey & Bro.

Lucy L. C. Beach has sold property at 103 Pinckney Street to Rachel Lothrop. Included in the transfer is a 3 1/2-story house assessed for \$5400 and 1700 square feet of land assessed for \$15,600 or a total of \$19,000. Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop have bought for occupancy.

The grantee was represented by Henrietta M. Wardwell and the grantor by William C. Codman & Son.

Plans have been drawn by J. Williams Beal Sons of Boston, architects, for the new three-story school in Rockland, bids for the construction of which will be received on Aug. 15, Browns Letters, Inc., have reported.

They also report that contract has

been awarded to Simpson Brothers' Corporation of Boston to build a dormitory, to be known as Hazard Davis Hall, for Wellesley College. The building will be of brick and limestone, first-class construction, four stories and basement. Charles Klaunder of Philadelphia is the architect.

Mrs. Margaret P. Greenough has sold to Alexander Grant the single-family dwelling, garage and 38,848 feet of land at 145 Amory Street, corner of Worthington Road, in the Cottage Farm section of Brookline. The assessed value is \$65,000, of which \$17,500 is on the land. The sale was made through George S. Parker.

Work of pouring the cement for the foundation of the New England Conservatory of Music wing was started today. Officials at the Conservatory said that favorable progress was being made in the project but that it was not definitely decided when the building would be ready for occupancy. The wing is three stories high, the same as the main building, and conforms to it in general architectural style.

An expansion in the academic activities of the school necessitated the addition of the wing, which will have about 50 classrooms and an assembly hall. The association will establish permanent headquarters in the wing. Means for expanding the library and display quarters for the old musical instruments will be afforded.

Clock Constructed in Cathedral Form

Connecticut Man Used 248 Pieces of Wood in Making Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10 (Special)—Joshua P. Ledyard, sporting goods dealer of Manchester, Conn., has just proved that the native Connecticut talent for decorative clock-making has not disappeared by constructing a fine specimen of the art, which he has displayed in the window of his store.

The clock is made of 15 different kinds of wood and is in the form of a great Gothic cathedral, the central belfry and spire reaching more than three feet from the base. There are two flanking spires and several tower-like supports in the structure of the front. The main entrance at the head of a wide flight of steps, the wide and deep porch and the balcony above are finished in contrasting woods that add much to the artistic effect. White holly for screens and insets has been used with good effect.

Mr. Ledyard used 248 separate pieces of wood and the holes cut out numbered 2557. The design is his own and he made the machine for doing the scroll work and working out the intricate patterns. The clock has Seth Thomas works which Mr. Ledyard had specially made for him at the Thomaston, Conn., factory.

OIL EXPERTS TEST FLATHEAD DISTRICT

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Development of oil lands in southeastern British Columbia by Canadian and American capitalists is being watched with keen interest by experts of the Provincial Mines Department here.

In a district where a search for oil has been proceeding intensively for many years, systematic efforts will be made to develop producing wells this year with immediate drilling operations. The territory in which the wells will be sunk is known as the Flathead district, and lies in the southwest corner of this Province, just north of the United States boundary.

HARBOR TERMINAL BUDGET APPROVED

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Returning from a trip to Ottawa, F. R. M. Russell, president of the Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners, announced that the Federal Government has approved estimates of more than \$1,500,000 for construction and equipment of a large part of the harbor board terminal railway on the north and south shores of Burrard Inlet.

Mr. Russell reported that he found the Dominion Government officials ready to approve of any reasonable action toward improvement of Pacific coast harbors.

Series of Terraced Gardens Grace Blaine Bar Harbor Estate

Walter Damrosch, Present Owner, Has Transformed
Rocky Hillside Into Beautiful Formal Grounds—
Fountain Designed by Himself

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10 (Special)—The grounds of the Blaine Cottage have been transformed recently from a state of wild, natural beauty into one of the most artistic series of terraced gardens.

The man who planned the change is Walter Damrosch, recently retired conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra and present owner of the place.

Rock boundaries, characteristic of Maine, set these little inclosures off from each other. Green lawns cover the surface and flowers provide the necessary notes of color. Even these flowers and bushes are varied from the cultivated to the wild species, the better to create harmony with the fringe of wild trees about the grounds.

Through long acquaintance with

art in its different manifestations, Mr. Damrosch was able to add a final touch to his gardens. Choosing from the treasures of Europe, he selected various pieces of appropriate statuary and placed them at suitable spots on the lawns.

Finally, to complete his undertaking, the famous musician decided upon a Moorish fountain, such as one he had seen in some hidden corner of old Spain. The fountain is hexagonal and was designed by Mr. Damrosch. It is built of concrete, which resembles the old stone of which it might be carved. In the side are inlaid colored tiles with their Moorish designs which he collected on one of his rambles through Spain.

Mrs. Damrosch was formerly Margaret J. Blaine, the daughter of

James G. Blaine.

Popular English Cottage Style



One of Two Houses Attracting Attention in Wollaston

SACCO APPEAL UP TOMORROW

Judge Sanderson to Hear Bill of Exceptions in the Morning

Action was deferred until tomorrow by Judge George A. Sanderson today on the bill of exceptions to the writ of error which he had previously denied the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti in the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

After a conference lasting nearly an hour before Judge Sanderson in the lobby of the Supreme Court, Arthur D. Hill, chief counsel for the defense, made a statement to newspapermen before departing for the State House with Attorney General Arthur K. Reading for a conference called by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller.

"Mr. Reading and I have just finished a conference with Judge Sanderson," he said, "at which we have substantially agreed on a form in which the case shall go to the full bench of the Supreme Court if Judge Sanderson decides to have the power and the duty to allow it to go there."

"Today," he continued, "I shall put the bill of exception in final shape, which necessitates merely writing it out and seeing that the proper exhibits are attached thereto. We expect to see Judge Sanderson tomorrow morning and then obtain the final decision."

Soon after the opening of the regular Wednesday session of the Supreme Court this morning, at which Judge Sanderson presides as the single justice, Mr. Evans filed a bill of exceptions with John Cronin, clerk of the court, to the writ of error which was denied by the judge on Monday. The bill was at once handed to Judge Sanderson who called a hearing for 12 o'clock. Within an hour, however, both Mr. Hill and Mr. Fields were summoned from the latter's office to the Supreme Court. After the delay of an hour, while Mr. Reading was checking up errors that had appeared in the record of the original hearing on the writ of error, the four men, Judge Sanderson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Fields and Mr. Reading, retired to the lobby of the court where their agreement was reached.

Fuller Calls Conference

Governor Fuller issued a call for all former Attorney-Generals to come to the State House this morning for a conference, at which it is believed he obtained advice on the question of granting a last-minute respite for Sacco and Vanzetti.

At 11 o'clock, Albert E. Pillsbury, Jay R. Benton, J. Weston Allen, Herbert Parker, Henry W. Wyman, Thomas J. Boynton, and James M. Swift were ushered into the executive council chamber, where they were met by the Governor and, shortly after, by Joseph Wiggins, the Governor's personal counsel.

These men left the State House at 1 p. m., without making any public statement. Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading and Arthur D. Hill, the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, arrived at the State House immediately after the conclusion of their conference with Judge George A. Sanderson at the Court House.

The members of the Governor's Council assembled today at 1 o'clock, but were asked to go to lunch and return about 3:30 o'clock.

Three State House Picketers Guilty

The cases of three of the 39 picketers arrested yesterday for parading in front of the State House were heard before Judge Joseph Zottoli in the Municipal Court this morning. The three were found guilty, but disposition of the cases was continued until Friday.

All of the 39 paraders were charged with violation of a city ordinance against sauntering and loitering, and obstructing the free foot passage of pedestrians.

The three whose cases were heard this morning were: Herman Kobbe of Stockbridge, Mass.; William Murrlock of Boston and Miss Grace Hutchins of Boston.

"Peaceful Picketing Act" The attorney for the defense was Joseph Bearak, who argued that the peaceful picketing act giving the right to picket during labor disputes applied to the parading in front of the State House in the interest of saving Sacco and Vanzetti from execution.

The police testified that the line of paraders obstructed pedestrians, and that from 30 to 80 had been forced off the sidewalk. Judge Zottoli found that as these people had been acting together, and that as there were 86 who had been actually

PLAN MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENTS

Stone Memorial in Rushmore, South Dakota, Already Under Way

KEYSTONE, S. D., Aug. 10 (AP)—On a towering granite mountain in the midst of the Black Hills today was begun a gigantic memorial to four American Presidents who chartered the course for their country's progress.

The mountain from which the figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt are to be carved was so deep in the forests that President Coolidge with the leading rôle in the dedication had a saddle horse reserved here for him for the four-mile journey to Rushmore, the name by which the memorial rock is known.

Although Rushmore is in a remote part of the Black Hills, the people of South Dakota, sponsors of the memorial, hope within a year to bring it close to everyone by the construction of a modern highway.

The Rushmore Memorial is to be carved by Gutzon Borglum. Beginning the head of Washington today, he hopes to follow as quickly as funds are provided with the figure of the other three presidents.

The completed memorial is intended to typify the growth of the United States through four presidents who took dominant parts in the country's progress.

The program today called for the principal address by President Coolidge, his first prepared speech since coming into the White House. Senator Vandevert of this State was to preside and brief talks were to be made by Judge C. J. Buell on Washington, Governor Bulow, a Democrat, on Jefferson; Representative William-son on Lincoln, and Senator McMaster on Roosevelt. All of the speakers are South Dakotans.

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EXAMINATIONS URGED FOR REALTY SELLERS

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Elevation of standards of the real estate business and increased protection for land purchasers will be sought at the next session of the Legislature in the form of a law requiring salesmen to pass an examination before they can secure a license to operate. It has been announced by Stephen Barnson, California real estate commissioner. That such a law will have the support of real estate men generally is indicated by a survey by the California Real Estate Association.

Mr. Barnson, in addressing a group of real estate operators at Whittier recently, explained the need for such a requirement when he said: "The public should receive the same protection from the salesmen as from the broker. More than 60 per cent of the complaints received by my department are against salesmen, and the greater number of licenses revoked are salesmen's licenses."

NEW MEXICO SCOUTS SHOW BIG GAINS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—With the addition of five new counties to the area under the supervision of the Rio Grande Boy Scout Council this council, it is said here, will become the largest in area in the world. It will comprise 48,009 square miles.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY SEEKING AIR SERVICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special)—Western Massachusetts postmasters were urged to co-operate in the development of an air mail service in the Connecticut Valley at a meeting of the Western Massachusetts Postmasters Association at Mount Holyoke yesterday.

G. A. Parsons of Waterbury, Conn., of the Colonial Air Transport Company, was one of the principal speakers, asking that the postmasters lay the air mail idea before the chamber of commerce of their respective communities.

FISHERIES GROUP MEETS IN BOSTON

Representatives of the fishing industry of the United States, Canada and England are arriving in Boston for the annual convention of the United States Fisheries Association, Inc., which opens today at the Hotel Statler. At least 1000 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols will welcome the delegates to Boston. Moving pictures of the fishing industry recently taken under the direction of the United States Board of Agriculture will be shown.

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Why not call us the next time you need tires? You will find our prices and service most satisfactory.

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CHILDREN'S MUSEUM WILL SHOW PICTURES

Reels Taken in Yellowstone to Be Seen Sunday

On Sunday, Aug. 14, at 3:30 p. m., motion pictures of the Yellowstone will be given at the Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain. Geysers, hot springs, canyon and falls will be shown, as well as open air life, including a herd of buffalo and several bears.

Miss Pearl Bragdon of the museum staff, who has taken a five-day bus trip through the park, will relate some of her experiences and take the audience with her on an imaginary trip through this region.

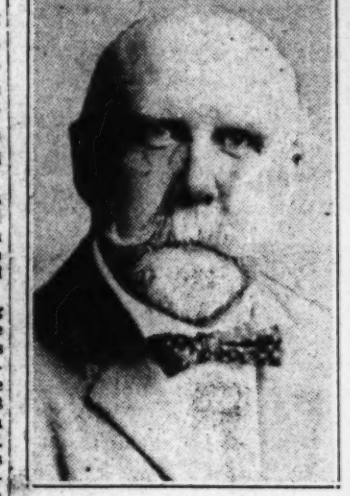
Another one of the exchange bureau field trips is to be taken next Wednesday. The group is to leave the museum at 9:15 a. m. for the Arnold Arboretum, where evergreen trees will be the main study for the day.

The subjects for the illustrated 3 o'clock half-hour stories at the museum next week are: Aug. 15, "Our Noisy Frogs"; Aug. 17, "The Seven Sons," a Jewish fairy tale; Aug. 19, "Strange Stories About Animals."

MORE BRAKE TESTS ON DAY'S PROGRAM

The safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club A. A. A. will conduct another of the free brake and light tests held in two sections of Boston and surroundings daily, today being Newton and Norwood, Walpole Street in Norwood and Commonwealth Avenue, near Walnut Street, in Newton will be the places of the tests. The tests began at 9:30 and will continue until darkness, the light tests following. Local police will assist in the direction of traffic.

Outlines Work Plan



HOWARD S. ROSS

"We cannot fight our way through our pressing problems, but must think our way out," Mr. Ross emphasized. "If war, strikes, wasteful litigation, and other disturbances under our present economic system are to be ended we must first find the cause and then devise ways and means of removing it. Business cannot go forward with confidence while we are split up into groups and blocs each seeking its special interest."

"The pressing need is an economic plan under which all may, by applying energy to natural resources, under conditions of equal opportunity, easily supply our material wants, so that we may have time to develop our intellectual and spiritual powers."

"It has been suggested that in order to have money free from tribute, the basis of the dollar should be one hour of adult human labor. This would abolish the profit incentive and allow the merit incentive to operate, and it would then be as easy for one as for another to share in the bounty of nature. It is admitted that such a plan would be fair to all, and if it is equitable it will work well."

Consolidating that with the billions of waste saved, three or four hours per day of work by all adults would be ample to supply material wishes in abundance. Mr. Ross estimated the work-unit dollar, with rent, interest and profit eliminated, would have the value of at least 50 of our present so-called result-unit dollars.

"Such money would encourage in-

Kiwanians Told One Hour of Work Should Be Basis of Dollar's Value

Canadian Member of Bar Outlines the Equitist Plan Whereby Each Individual Would Contribute Equal Amount of Labor to Benefit the Whole

That the basis of the dollar should be one hour of adult human labor, is the theory of Howard S. Ross, of the Montreal Bar, who yesterday addressed the members of the Kiwanis Club at their weekly meeting at the Boston City Club, on the subject of "World Unrest—A Suggested Cure."

Mr. Ross is a lawyer and student of economics, especially on land and money questions, and industrial relations. He is chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of Canada, and has acted as arbitrator on a number of boards appointed under the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. He will address the Kiwanis clubs of Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington, Malden and other cities in Massachusetts.

In expounding the Equitist plan of Warren Edward Brokaw, Mr. Ross urged the adoption of the work-unit dollar, and full play for the law of supply and demand, claiming that universal peace will follow universal economic equity.

Must Think Way Out

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dividual initiative," he asserted, "and co-operation, self-government, and the holding of private property, and do away with the incentive to seek special privileges, also stimulate the urge to get work and to give in return, not work hour-for-hour, but what in the end amounts to some kind of permission to use the bounty of nature. The law of supply and demand would then have free play."

"When we have—and we can have it by agreement and as the result of enlightened self-interest—universal economic equity, we will have universal peace and prosperity."

Describes Equitist Plan

Later, in an interview, Mr. Ross interpreted the equitist plan as a proposal that the common ways—those portions of the earth that cannot be held in the exclusive possession of some, without infringing the equal rights of others—should be maintained at public expense, international at international expense; national at national expense, and local at local expense, and this expense would be apportioned equally per capita to all adult inhabitants as all would benefit equally."

"As this expense consists in human work," he said, "public expenses would be met by the issue of checks on the basis of one dollar monetary unit for each hour of adult human work and signed by the proper administrator. If the dollar monetary unit was issuable and receivable solely for a human adult's direct or stored work, it is a logical conclusion that the price of anything could not exceed its cost of production."

"The equitist plan is not a capital levy plan. It does not mean an attack on the rich, in fact, the poor will get rich and the rich will get richer, according to the plan. We maintain that there is plenty for all."

PILCHARDS RETURN

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Concern over the lack of pilchards on the west coast of Vancouver Island has ended with the return of the fish in large numbers. Reduction of the fish into oil and other commercial products has commenced on a large scale after a lengthy delay caused by the late arrival of the pilchard hordes. It is now expected that the production of oils and fertilizers on the west coast of the island will be large this season. Cargoes of oil already are moving eastward to United States markets.



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A pageant of the new fall and winter mode—revealing all those smart trends of fashion that individualize our garments and proclaim them unmistakably NEW!

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This Sale Is Also Effective at Our Summer Shop at 484 Main Street, Hyannis

REALTORS MEET FOR TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

Delegates at Seattle Hear Growing Bureaucracy Adds to National Tax Load

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10 (Special).—Paternalistic government and mounting taxation were deprecated by Merle Thorpe, editor of Nation's Business before the general sessions of the twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards which opened here today following a preliminary two-day session of the Pacific Northwest Real Estate Association.

"Peaceful revolution is going on before our eyes in America," Mr. Thorpe pointed out. "Eighteen governors of American states at MacInac Island last month launched a radical program of paternalistic policies. Government operating ships and whitewashing her houses; running vast power projects. We are asking the Government to operate business enterprises and to carry on a thousand varied social activities. As a result bureaucratic payrolls increase and taxes mount."

Some 300 delegates from British Columbia, and Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington attended the preliminary convention, the delegates being welcomed by E. C. Baird, president of the Seattle Real Estate Board. J. W. Wheeler of Seattle, president of the association, responded. C. C. Heatt of Louisville, president of the national association gave an address on the "Importance of organization in present day business," in which he told his listeners that statistics of the Department of Labor showed that a large proportion of the people of this country were not properly supplied with homes.

Advocates Aggressive Policy

Mrs. W. H. Wright of Chicago, chairman of the advertising committee of the National Association said that every real estate board should have an active and aggressive publicity and advertising committee to keep the public informed. Two many realtors were sleeping peacefully while many people were investing their savings in ill-advised speculations.

J. E. Woods, of Winnipeg, Canada, before the property management division of the national association said that the old-fashioned landlord who looked after his tenant's needs in person if at all is giving way to the modern property manager. The manager, who besides keeping the tenant's quarters smartly up-to-date and in the best condition, the property manager must give his client, the property owner, the ultimate in service.

Harold M. Bixby, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, in a paper read before the national association, told how St. Louis is

reviving the meeting-house plan through its recently organized Industrial Club of St. Louis, a device to concentrate the biggest and most active men of the community for the consideration of any civic problem. "The important thing," he said, "is to find out what resources you have and then plan intelligently for the future on definite knowledge rather than on mere aspiration or hope. Take inventory to learn your advantages and disadvantages. Then determine on a logical plan of development, get the co-operation of the leaders in your community—and go ahead."

Women's Place in Real Estate

Woman's place is not in the home when she wishes to embrace real estate as a career, nor even in the home-selling business, solely, Grace Perego, an apartment builder and general broker of San Francisco, told women realtors. "It would be as difficult to say in which particular line success would be assured to women as it would be to say in which particular line men would best succeed," she said. "It is true that many women make their start in the real estate business selling homes because they seem naturally adapted to this line on account of their familiarity with home requirements, but they only continue in this field until they find themselves and develop a broader knowledge of real estate, then they invade any branch they choose."

Women in the real estate business are here to stay and they are a credit to and the pride of the local real estate boards, who are fortunate enough to embrace them in their membership, according to



County Library Truck of the Kent Education Committee, Kent County, England. The Use of Library Trucks, a County Scheme Proved Effective in the United States, is Increasing in the Library Work of the British Isles.

Stephen Barnson, State Real Estate Commissioner of California.

"From my knowledge of women in the business or profession of real estate I am sure that the public is the gainer from their presence and will receive the utmost of service in courtesy, understanding, sympathy, and good judgment."

Harold M. Bixby, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, in a paper read before the national association, told how St. Louis is

With the Libraries

Rural Book Service in the British Isles

By MISS A. S. COOKE
Librarian of Kent County, England

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THERE are many who want books and know that they want them, but there are also many who have for so long been deprived of literature that they are unaware of its value. The county library supplies books to those who want them and also tries to teach the others how to use them.

In 1915 when Professor Adams prepared his "Report on Library Provision and Policy" for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, he estimated that while 79 per cent of the urban population lived in library areas, only 24 per cent of the rural population had any library provision made for them. Now thanks to the generosity and wise policy of the Carnegie Trustees only 3.7 per cent of the total population are without the chance of obtaining books through the Public Library Service. That is to say that practically every County Council in England, Scotland and Wales has adopted the Public Libraries Act and is organizing a book service for its rural areas.

Part of a Widespread Movement

The county library movement synchronizes with many schemes set on foot toward the end of the

library movement is to lay more and more stress on the importance of adequate field work and of publicity. Library book vans—an idea borrowed from America—are now being used in several counties. The sight of the van passing along the roads is itself an advertising agency and causes people to ask what it is and what it does. When the van draws up at a village the people themselves can choose their books. The majority of country people have never seen so many books all together as they see in a library van, which carries perhaps 2000 books attractively arranged on shelves. They are tempted to try—new authors whose books look interesting, and they come across books and subjects of which maybe they have

never heard. Sometimes one will hear a reader say, "Oh, I've been wanting to read that book for years, and I've never been able to get it."

The present trend of the county

good old days who hated to let any hand but their own disturb the dust that rested in consecrating layers on the treasures under their charge. Neither must he be content to sit in his library classifying, cataloguing, annotating and arranging the display of books on the shelves. He must have something of missionary zeal about him and be ready at all times to go out into the country and to meet and talk with the people and to let no chance of advertising his work slip by. Much of the success of the scheme certainly depends on the person in charge of the collection in the village. In England this work, almost without exception, is done voluntarily and it is impossible to give sufficient praise to the hard work and unflagging enthusiasm of these volunteers.

The present trend of the county

no scheme in England can yet show such liberal book provision as is found in the county libraries of California nor can any English scheme boast of having the delightful reading rooms and village libraries that California has. But the schemes in England are still young and if keenness and enthusiasm can avail our county libraries will soon be rivaling those in America.

Early Experiment

In order to prove the need of such book provision and to experiment as to the cost of administration and transport the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees during the three years preceding 1919 made liberal grants to a few counties to enable them to launch library schemes under the county councils.

The success of these experiments led to the passing of the Public Libraries Act in 1919 and to the legal recognition of these schemes. Now the County Council may become the library authority for the whole county, with the exception of towns which prior to 1919 had already become library authorities. Powers under the Public Libraries Act are delegated to the education committee. This constitutes the main difference between the county libraries

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The present trend of the county

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THE HOME FORUM

A Loiterer Among the Advertisements

BING a frequent, though impersonal, reader of advertisements, I have sometimes wondered what may be the impression made by them on a future historian seeking to reconstruct the period in which they were printed. (I qualify my reading as impersonal because I so rarely profits the advertiser. Once I clipped his coupon, but the interest aroused by my plainly printed name and address was so intense and so patriotically persistent that I never clipped another. There is, it appears, what is technically called a "follow-up" system in advertising; and wherever I go I am followed up.) But with any fresh magazine in my hands, or old one either, I am apt presently to find myself in the advertising section, hovering (like a butterfly in a garden) from one flower of persuasion to another. It is hardly necessary to say that I am also of those who stop easily on their busy way to look in at the shop windows, not with any desire to purchase, but for sheer pleasure in the free show. Many of us there are who owe our honest debt of gratitude to the advertisers and shopkeepers.

But for the future historian these current advertisements will be material—a crowded chronicle of the time which he must needs peruse by help of his deductive reasoning. Nor can one guess at this distance what will be the conditions in his own century and whether advertising as then presented will help him to make accurate deductions. Who knows, for example, whether the wave of print may not by then have spent itself, so that to the historian our present multiplicity of magazines and advertisements may appear an odd and temporary incident in the advance of civilization?

I am assuming a rather naive historian, and I like to think of his astonishment at our wealth of opportunity for self-education, as he ponders the little stories of achievement told so convincingly in the first person singular that I, for one, can never resist reading them. There is that popular fellow, for example, to whom nobody used to pay any attention whatever, for in those days he was a dull companion, and the

best he could do in society was to sit silent in a corner and look frequently at the clock. Then one day he bought a copy of the advertised book, or enrolled himself in the advertised course of instruction. He had little time for study, but he managed to get in a few minutes regularly every day. A short time passed, and he began to astonish everybody he met by his charm of conversation and breadth of knowledge; a short time more, and people who had only heard of him clamored for introduction. Nay more, in the business conference he attracted amazed attention, and was immediately promoted to a high-salaried executive position.

Again, there is the young man whose roughish friends thought to make merry with him by introducing him to a charming visitor who spoke only French. But he merely smiled, and addressed the visitor in "perfect French," having learned the language since the last time that his friends saw him.

The idea is not new, for Holmes presented it, though not so seriously as the advertising man does, in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

"I found," he wrote, "very fine in conversational information, the other day when we were in company. The talk ran upon mountains. He was wonderfully well acquainted with the leading facts about the Andes, the Apennines, and the Appalachians; he had nothing in particular to say about Ararat. Ben Nevis and various other mountains that were mentioned. By and by some Revolutionary anecdote came up, and he showed singular familiarity with the lives of the Adamses, and gave many details relating to Major Andre."

"There was something so odd about the extent and limitations of his knowledge, that I suspected all at once what might be the meaning of it, and waited till I got an opportunity."

Have you seen the "New American Cyclopaedia?" said I.

I have, he replied; I received an early copy.

How far does it go?

He turned red, and answered, "To Ararat."

Oh, said I to myself—not quite so far as Ararat;—that is the reason he knew nothing about it; but he must have read all the rest straight through, and, if he can remember what is in this volume until he has read all those that are to come, he will know more than I ever thought he would.

So the humorist of yesterday preceded the advertiser of today; and the future historian will perhaps deduce that many people in the present century were not only ambitious for knowledge, to say nothing of high-salaried positions, but gifted also with most astonishing memories.

"Ah," he may say to himself, "what conversation there must have been when several of those gifted students got together!"

But it is not my intention to enumerate advertisements. A majority of us, I imagine, are familiar with them, though a minority defy the genius of advertising and are not to be lured from the informative articles or entertaining fiction that reward the author financially in proportion to the bulk of advertising that the magazine also carries. It is this minority that disapproves the practice of advertising, and I am carrying out the idea on page forty-seven in a single column with the best of automobile tires on one side and the best of vacuum cleaners on the other. So the tale meanders through successive pages of advertising like a brook (if one can imagine such a thing) through a department store. And it must be admitted that this arrangement interferes with navigation on the brook. The interest of the tale, as it held the reader when he reached the guide post, "continued on page forty-seven" is weakened by scenery and incidents that border the brook; it is difficult, for example, not to turn from the article to the picture of a gentleman shaving himself with a feather—not that any gentleman does shave himself with a feather, but the happy conception symbolizes the content of a gentleman who uses the best of shaving soaps. As said Dr. Samuel Johnson in a long ago idiom: "Promise, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement." The learned man does not, at first glance, seem to have practiced this precept in the advertisement that appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1736: "At Edial, near Litchfield, in Staffordshire, young gentlemen are boarded and taught the Greek and Latin Languages by Samuel Johnson." But perhaps, knowing the languages and having a shrewd opinion of the young gentlemen, he regarded his advertisement as a large promise. What never occurred to him was that the proper way to advertise that school for young gentlemen might be to print a picture of it showing the young gentlemen playing cricket, with perhaps a caption to suggest the languages—"Mens sana in corpore sano."

Therein, I fancy, lies the difference between advertising in the past and advertising in the present, the change, beginning not more than half a century ago, that now makes the advertising section fascinating even to non-purchasers. The offering, advertising, confined to comparatively few commodities and home-made by the seller himself, had practically no arrow in its quiver—self-education. The newer advertising, contemporary with the opportunity provided by the newer magazines, discovered the value of suggestion, and began the employment of professional illustrators and copywriters, artful gentlemen in plotting and presenting the desirability of material things. So we are profitable visitors wander at intervals through an odd and entertaining sort of fairland, where all owners of automobiles live in palaces; and all operators of typewriters or vacuum cleaners are beautiful, and gentlemen shave themselves with feathers, and young men who have memorized the encyclopedia all wear evening clothes and are gladly welcomed in the very best society. It is a civilization (if he has nothing else to judge by) that must reasonably puzzle the future historian.

The Grasshopper

Shuttle of the sunburnt grass,
Fifer in the dun cuirass,
Fifing shrilly in the morn,
Shrilly still at eve unworn;
Now to rear, now in the van,
Gayest of the sifin clan:
Though I watch their rustling flight,
I can never guess aright
Where their lodging-places are;
Mid some daisy's golden star,
Or beneath a roofing leaf,
Or in fringes of a sheaf,
Tenanted as soon as bound!
Loud thy reveille doth sound,
When the earth is laid asleep,
And her dreams are passing deep,
On mid-August afternoons;
And through all the harvest moons,
Nights brimmed up with honeyed peace,
Thy gailying doth not cease.

—From "Selected Poems of Edith M. Thomas."

Reverie

THE lingering day is gone. Softly the shadows fall and there is a hush in the air. Now is the time of reverie, to forget self and learn to love. As the day and night mingle and the stars begin to peep, and the dusk—the silent messenger of rest—comes like a strange blue mist and merges into the perfumed darkness, there comes with it a wordless wonder as the beautiful moon flowers slowly open within the silent gray green frame.

It seems that I am not alone; no face is visible, no voice is audible, and yet there is a sweetness as of someone's presence on this vine-covered porch: a feeling of intimacy with harmony. O the faint, sweet odor of the night-blooming flowers, bringing with it a realization of things known before in dreams, and a larger sense of living. There is a hint of mystery in the air. The poetic silence is more than words, giving comfort as a mother's lullaby. These unsung songs are eternal verities, bringing joy and magnanimity. All worries and troubles are seen to be of little consequence in this magic wonderland of God-made beauty. The breath of night passes like a gentle caress.

A clock striking brings back the world of today. The reverie is brushed aside as the candle is blown out.

Idyl of the Cornfield

The corn, silvered with the heavy morning dew, seems to stand more erect at the first rosy touch of the summer sun. The long green leaves, swishing in the soft breeze, seem refreshed and vibrant after the still, cool night, and one fancies the erect stalks quivering and bowing a greeting to the glowing eastern sky.

The great field of corn fills the whole landscape and, viewed from a distance, one thinks of a vast sea of rippling harmonious green. Only small patches of brown earth peep out here and there at the base of some short stalk, while the waving leaves of the closely growing plants intermingle and are buffeted about and rattled gaily by the strong west winds.

The planting of a cornfield begins early in spring and is well timed and orderly; one notes the long, moist furrows, the soft soil pulverized with the harrow, the clean, straight rows and then the tender green blades peeping through the dirt at regular intervals, a growing marvel of awakening nature. How quickly one comes to recognize the weeds which spring up here and there, and how they struggle and crowd for a place among the young plants!

It is not long before one hears the rustle of the blades as they are crushed, the clatter of leaves and stalks against the broad back of the farm horse as he drags the cultivator down one long row and up the next. How quickly and ignominiously fall weeds that threaten before this onslaught! Later in the summer one notices in the cornfield yellow sunflowers blooming impudently, and the wild gourd trailing gray-green leaves and bearing bright blossoms in spite of all the hoeing and cultivating between the rows.

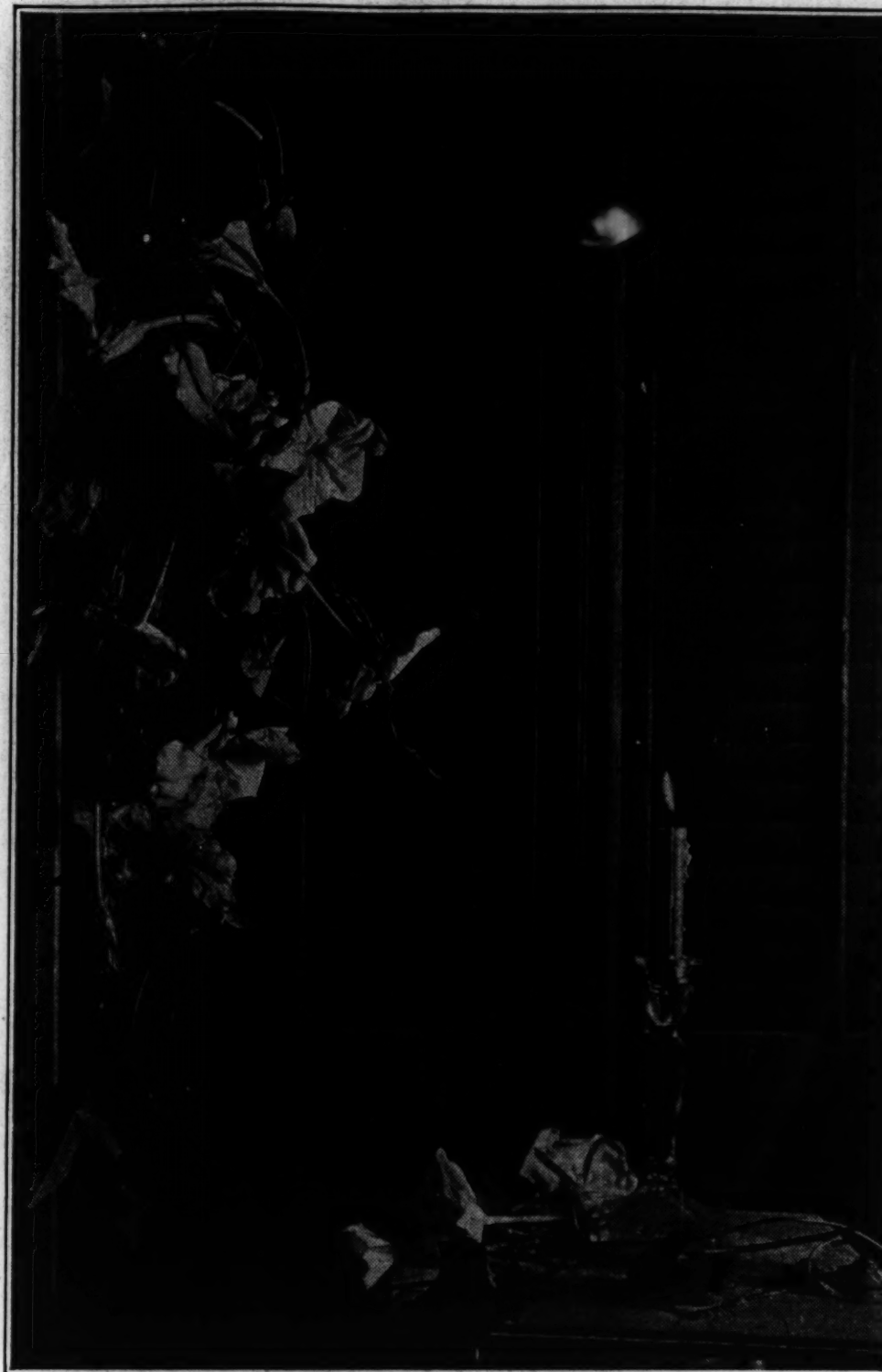
The green field, arched over by the sunny blue sky, is often shadowed by the flights of noisy blackbirds, glossy crows or a wide-winged hawk. The cheerful song of the bobwhite and the meadow lark echo down the long green aisles, and during the early morning and late afternoon the musical call of nesting morning doves rings across the field.

When the ears of corn show in the axils of the leaves, and the kernels begin to fill out in symmetrical rows on the cob, and the soft silk changes from green to brown, then little furry animals appear in the field. One notes the presence of quiet cotton-tails, sleek rats, bright-eyed mice, busy pocket gophers and the gray raccoon with his little face and bushy tail.

How quickly the vivid green of the field gives way to the lighter green of late summer, and then the pale yellow and faint golden tinge of autumn's crackling leaves!

The songs of the birds are rarely heard now, but the chirp of the crickets and cicada become louder and more insistent during the short bright days of the fall. The corn stalks are withered and dry and begin to bend with the weight of heavy ears. One does not hear the gay rustling of bright green leaves but the soft, crackling melody of autumn trembles through the stark rows.

When there is a hint of frost in the air, and the gold of fulfillment is spread on hill and field, the farm wagons are sent out to bring in the harvest. One does not forget the gay light of golden mounds of bright yellow ears being hauled away to the bin; neither does one forget the last sight of the cornfield with the fodder piled up in conical shocks, outlined against a western sky, bright with the carmine and amber of the sinking sun.



Moonflowers by Candlelight.

Water Lilies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A fleet of fairy vessels,
Snow-white, green and cool,
Tranquil as the waveless water
In my garden pool.

Patient with the singing wind
Whispering—Away!
You know the loyalty of love
Smiling through each day.

Perfumed ships with silver sails
Anchored in the sod,
Contented in your given place
Smiling up to God.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Glimpses of Galilee

There is deep inspiration in Galilee, in its undulating plains and highlands, in the glory of its matchless efflorescence, in its lakes and rivers, in the pearl gray lights of morning and the soft hues of evening, in the quiet joy of its solitudes. For Galilee is Palestine's jewel, revealed in all its loveliness.

Little can displace the memory of impressions that grip one on watching the dawn light set its seal on the hills and valleys and Sea of Galilee. Who will forget the first flash of silver dawn, when for a space of twenty unforgettable moments the colors and shadows weave soft patterns over the luxurious carpet of flowering; the hills flame with molten glory that changes with every change of moment, as the stars fade, and the colorful and fragrant earth awakes to bathe in the atmosphere of a rosy pinioned dawn; the gray sea catches one beam, then another and another, till it proudly garbs itself in a rippling robe of molten gold; the scarlet poppies grow momentarily redder in their glowing field.

Wise are the hills of Galilee, wise old rocks that have seen deep agonies and lasting joys. Yet with the freshness of youth they bear on their lovely curves graceful anemones, red-as-roses and pale as lilac, irises of every form and tone, periwinkle and asphodel, dwarfed stocks, oleander, and heather. With prodigal lavishness have floral jewels been scattered in Galilee far and wide in brilliant gayness.

Far in the north is Mount Hermon that leaps to the sky in the blue distance like a giant monarch wearing a crown of white, unapproachable and grand. Winding its way down the valley comes the Jordan scattering verdure and fertility all the way along its course.

Down there below lies Galilee the Sea, a beautiful expanse of hill-encircled blue. As you move away from it up into the highlands, sudden flashes will rise up to greet you Godspeed—Godspeed, but not farewell, for there at the top you will meet it again, blue and wide and long.

And from there too you will see Lake Hule, the broad and swampy Merom. Wild doves and jays of brilliant plumage will flutter about you; below is the plain, a vast sheen of prismatic coloring. And all about you is beauty and richness.

Galilee—the land of milk and honey, the "rich and beautiful field." Who that has seen her can forget?

Der offene Quell

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MIT seinem klaren prophetischen Blick konnte der Prophet Scharja die Morgen-dämmerung eines geistigen Verständnisses sehen, an dem der Messias kommen und seine Macht und Gewalt über Sünde, Krankheit und alle anderen widerwärtigen Zustände beweisen werde. Über jenen besseren und freudigeren Tag schrieb Scharja: "Zu der Zeit wird das Haus David und die Bürger zu Jerusalem einen freien, offenen Born haben, wider die Sünde und Unreinlichkeit."

Eider ist klar, daß der Prophet nicht von einem materiellen Brunnen oder einer materiellen Reinigung sprach, auch sprach er nicht vom materiellen Blut Jesu, das bei seiner Kreuzigung vergossen werden sollte. Der Brunnen, den Scharja sah, war ein geistiger Brunnen zum Reinigen und Heilen, ein Brunnen des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe zur Reinigung, wo alle Ansprüche der Sünde und der materiellen Sinne zerstört werden und Gottes geistiger, reiner und vollkommener Mensch erscheinen sollte, das Bild und Gleichnis seines Schöpfers tragend.

Die ganze Welt erwartete diesen großen Tag, als plötzlich in der Wüste des jüdischen Landes einer erschien und das Evangelium der Buße predigte, dessen Posanensteine der harrenden Welt versicherte: "Das Himmelreich ist nahe herbeigekommen!" Scharenweise drängte sich das Volk um diesen Prediger am Ufer des Jordans, um sich von ihm zur Vergebung der Sünden taufen zu lassen. Als der Wüstenprediger die um Taufe bittende heilige Menge sah, sagte er zu ihnen: "Ich taufe euch mit Wasser zur Buße; der aber nach mir kommt, ist stärker denn ich, dem ich auch nicht genugsam bin, seine Schuhe zu tragen; er wird euch mit dem heiligen Geist und mit Feuer taufen," dadurch über jeden Zweifel hinaus beweisend, daß die christliche Taufe eine geistige Reinigung von aller Sünde und Unreinlichkeit ist.

Als Jesus mit dem Werk seines Amtes begann, ist es das Wohlgefallen des Vaters gewesen, daß in ihm alle Fülle wohnen sollte; und durch diese "Fülle" bewies er klar seine Gewalt über alle Sünde und Krankheit, mit seinem vollkommenen Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen als des Bildes und Gleichnisses Gottes, sprach er mit Macht zu allem Bösen—allem Irrtum, ob Sünde, Krankheit oder Tod; und sogar die Winde und Wellen gehorchten ihm. Durch Veranschaulichung bewies er, was er lehrte; und während er redete, wie "ein Mensch geworden" war, waren seine Werke so groß, daß das Volk staunte, als es sah, daß die Blinden

sie aus mit der Vollmacht, mit dem Verständnis und mit der Kraft, die Kranken zu heilen und die Teufel auszutreiben, und mit großer Freude kehrten sie zurück, guten Bericht erstattend.

Ungefähr drei Jahrhunderte lang betätigte die erste Kirche sowohl die heilige Kraft des Messias, wie sie durch den großen Lehrer bewiesen wurde, als auch die Kraft, Sünde zu zerstören. Allmählich schien die heilige Kraft des Evangeliums verloren zu gehen; und obgleich der Brunnen des Heilens immer noch seinen unwandelbaren Strom ausgoß, wurde kein Gebrauch davon gemacht. Es blieb Mary Baker Eddy vorbehalten, diese heilige Wahrheit wieder anzuwenden, indem sie ihre eigene Heilung stufte brachte. Und dann wurde sie geführt, zu untersuchen, bis sie das Gesetz und die Regel des geistigen Heilens entdeckte, wodurch Jesus und die erste Kirche mit der Kraft ausgestattet waren, viele mächtige Werke zu vollbringen, und sie nannte ihre Entdeckung "Christian Science."

Die Welt schuldete Mrs. Eddy großen Dank. Diejenigen, die durch ihre Entdeckung geheilt worden sind oder Hilfe erfahren haben, geben dieser Dankbarkeit gern Ausdruck, indem sie die ihr so teure und für die Welt so segensreiche Sache durch ein reines Leben und durch gute Werke fördern. Jesus entdeckte diesen offenen Quell, und als er den Erkenntnis der Welt verloren gegangen war, entdeckte ihn Mrs. Eddy von neuem. Heute fließt der Brunnen reichlich wie vor alters, und das Evangelium des Heilens wird wieder predigt. Wir brauchen nur seine Regeln zu lernen und anzuwenden, um geheilt zu werden.

Choose well your day, and if in doubt just ask some wise old weather-head; Take bread and cheese, and if you please, an apple and a bun; And you may revel half a day at Epping or at Leatherhead; As blithe as any feather-head That dances in the sun.

There's pagant on the sky for you. The stately clouds go speeding on, A fleet of sail that braves the gale across the windy vast; Anon they seem a host of horse in sudden dust stampeding on To find fresh fields for feeding on. Before the day is past. . . .

So board my speeding chariot and leave your native soil behind; I fly like fire from shire to shire, from Sheen to Seven Kings; I've got a Spartan at the wheel, another drum of oil behind; Though slower wheels may toll behind, It's you that shall have wings.

—WILFRED THORLEY, in Saturday Review (London).

The Open Fount

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH his clear prophetic vision the prophet Zechariah was able to see the dawning of a clearer day in the unfolding of spiritual understanding, when the Messiah should come and demonstrate his authority and power over sin, sickness, and all other inharmonious conditions. Of that better and brighter day Zechariah wrote, "In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness." It is plain that the prophet was not speaking of a material fountain or of material cleansing; neither was he speaking of the material blood of Jesus, which should be shed at his crucifixion. The fountain which Zechariah saw was a spiritual fountain for cleansing and healing, a fountain of life and truth and love for purification, where all the claims of sin and the material senses should be destroyed and God's spiritual pure, and perfect man appear, bearing the image and likeness of his Maker.

The whole world was in expectation of this great day, when suddenly one appeared "in the wilderness of Judea" preaching the gospel of repentance, whose trumpet voice assured the waiting world that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The people thronged this preacher on the banks of the Jordan, asking for baptism for the remission of sins. When the wilderness preacher saw the eager multitude and heard them pleading for baptism, he said unto them, "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire," thus proving beyond peradventure of doubt that Christian baptism consists of spiritual cleansing and purification from all sin and uncleanness.

When Jesus began the work of his ministry, "it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell," and by this "fulness" he clearly demonstrated his power over all sin and disease, and over all material laws. With his perfect understanding of God and of man in God's image and likeness, he spoke with authority to all evil,—error,—whether of sin, sickness, or death; and even the dead and the waves obeyed him. He proved by demonstration what he taught; and while he spake as "never man spake," so great were his works that the multitude marvelled when they saw the blind see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, the lame walk, the lepers cleansed, and even the dead quickened to life.

Jesus, the Way-shower, knew and proved that God is the source of all life and power and demonstrated man's true relation to Him. He discovered spiritual law, used it, and taught his students how to use it also, saying to them and to all believers in him for all time, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." He left us the assurance that the fountain of life, cleansing and healing, still flows freely, and that the Christ has lost none of its power, but is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Of divine Love Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" And on page 2 of the same book she asks the question, "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" Spontaneous, full, and free, this fountain is ever flowing, pouring out vastly more than enough to supply the needs of all. Jesus not only understood and demonstrated the cleansing and healing power of this fountain, but also taught his students how to apply this truth; and he sent them out with authority, understanding, and power to heal the sick and to cast out devils, and with great joy they returned with a good report.

For about three centuries the early church practiced the healing power of the Messiah, as demonstrated by the great Teacher, as well as the power to destroy sin. Gradually the healing power of the gospel seemed to be lost; and although the fountain of healing still poured forth its transforming stream, it was not utilized. It remained for Mary Baker Eddy again to apply this healing truth, bringing about her own healing; and then she was led to investigate until she discovered the law and rule of spiritual healing by which Jesus and the early church were empowered to do many mighty works; and she named her discovery "Christian Science."

To Mrs. Eddy the world owes a great debt of gratitude. Those who have been healed and helped by her discovery are glad to express this gratitude, and by pure lives and good works to further the Cause so dear to her and of such blessing to the world. Jesus discovered this open fount, and when the world had lost the vision Mrs. Eddy rediscovered it. Now as of old the fountain flows freely, and the gospel of healing is preached again. We need only to study and apply its rules to be made whole.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year\$9.00
Six months\$4.50
Three months\$2.25
Single copies, 5 cents

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With Plants as Prey

Plant Hunting, by Ernest H. Wilson. Boston: The Stratford Company, 1927. Pp. 218.

"PLANT HUNTING" as the title of a book may not mean much to those who have only a casual knowledge of horticulture and horticultural processes. It may connote searching for mayflowers in Maine or lady slippers in Michigan or orchids in Borneo or the dove-tree in central China. But the book deals with those far-flung activities which have carried trained and seasoned explorers to the most remote corners of the earth, seeking new flowers, shrubs and trees for the adornment of gardens.

It is through such activities that the best horticultural material has been made available for the use of garden makers in America. Conversely, similar activities have brought about the introduction of American plants into foreign lands. As a result of this interchange of plant material, much of the same flowers we now are to be found growing in gardens where climatic conditions are similar to the world round.

Plant hunting is arduous work. The man who undertakes it must be primarily a trained botanist. He must be ready to spend months and years, not only in foreign lands, but away from all traces of civilization, in regions perhaps which have never before been visited by a white man.

An Outstanding Figure

The professional plant hunter came into being about two centuries after the discovery of America, and the first explorations were made in the United States. A few years later Francis Mason was dispatched to the Cape of Good Hope, and he was the first of a band of men, trained at Kew, who have since girdled the earth. Ernest H. Wilson, the author of this book, and now keeper of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston is an outstanding figure among plant hunters of the present day. He has spent 20 years of his life in foreign countries, and has alone introduced at least 2000 new plants. No man, therefore, is better qualified to write such a book.

"Plant Hunting" is not merely a record of his own adventures or his own achievements. It is, on the contrary, a broad survey of the entire field of plant exploration and horticultural advancement through such means. Due credit is given to the long list of hardy men who braved China and South Africa when but little was known of these countries or of their inhabitants.

Mr. Wilson begins with the year 1492, when the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope marked an epoch in the world's history because it revealed a new, all-sea route to India. From that time on, the wealth of Asia was thus made available, and the early explorers, especially those connected with the East India Company, were enthusiastic plant lovers, sending back to England a continuous stream of new plant material with which they came in contact. This inspired horticultural firms and men of means to send out expeditions for the definite purpose of seeking new plants. The result has been the enrichment of gardens to a degree never dreamed of by early plant hunters.

Described in Detail

Mr. Wilson elaborates these points, and then goes on to describe in detail the floral treasures of many distant lands which he has visited. His book, which is beautifully printed, is filled with illustrations, mostly from photographs which the author himself made, and which add greatly to the value of the work.

Mr. Wilson is particularly enthusiastic over the plant life of South Africa, and reveals to his readers that many of the now common house plants came originally from that region. Among these plants are the Geranium and the Pelargonium, the wild parents of which were among the earliest introductions from the Cape of Good Hope into Holland and England. South Africa, it seems, has also given us innumerable bulbs and herbaceous plants, including the Freesia, the Spider Lily, Ixia, Crinum and the Neginea. The Cape is rich in Heath, and Mr. Wilson relates that he collected in blossom more than a million of plants laden with flowers.

From the beauty of the Heaths he turns to some of nature's freaks and fancies, among them the Euphorbia, many of which are armed with ferocious spines and are planted by the natives as hedges to protect their kraals and villages from surprise attacks. Curiously enough, some of these Euphorbias were introduced into India by Arab tribes, and from there they came to China where they are also to be found, being used as hedges to fence in homesteads.

Among the peculiar trees of South Africa, of which Mr. Wilson speaks, is the Silver Tree, which is found in a very limited locality there, and nowhere else in the world. This tree is extraordinarily fascinating, according to the author, growing 75 feet high, with bark which is smooth and nearly white, and with fruit which looks like an egg-shaped spruce cone but stands erect. When the fruit ripens the cone scales open, producing a sort of parachute on which the nuts are gently wafted away.

In Australia

It is only a short journey from Africa to Australia, where the Eucalyptus trees are dominant. It is Australia which gave California, and other parts of the world the red-flowered Eucalyptus ficifolia, which the author calls a jewel beyond price. Curiously enough, of the 10,000 species of plants indigenous to Australia, four-fifths are to be found nowhere else in the world. This is the case with the raspberry-jam tree, the wood of which has precisely the odor of raspberry jam. This tree is really an Acacia.

Mr. Wilson writes with particular

enthusiasm of Japan and China, where he spent many years of his early life, and from which have come the most important of his introductions. It was in a very distant part of China that he found the Regal Lily, which is now growing in gardens all over America, and is one of the most valuable introductions of the last half century. The author's account of his adventures in obtaining this lily are among the most thrilling chapters in the book.

One wishes that the author had written more fully about his personal experiences, many of which must have been thrilling, but his modesty is indicated by his tendency to eliminate the personal pronoun throughout the book. Nevertheless, the flavor of adventure is there, and "Plant Hunting" will be found exceedingly readable, not only by those who are interested in horticulture and garden material, but also by those who like to read about distant lands and about the experiences of men who have gone to these lands in search of new and well-ordered purpose. "Plant Hunting" is the most ambitious attempt ever made to deal with this phase of horticultural progress, and because it is written by the greatest living authority, it is certain to become a standard and permanent work.

A Hypothetical Revolt

The Revolt of Asia: The End of the White Man's Domination, by Upton Close (Joel Washington Hall). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1927. Pp. 256.

THIS is a most provoking book. The publisher has given it a striking jacket. Front, a blood-red sun rising with 17 points of flame from a black horizon into a yellow sky. Center, a red dragon rampant, reaching for a red moon in a yellow night. Back, a colorful sketch of "An Adventurous Career," introducing an author who needs no introduction.

Mr. Hall has had "10 years intimate association with men and movements in Pacific Asia." He has recently returned from a tour of Asia from Japan to the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding his assurance at the outset that his views are in no way alarmist, the picture of all of Asia hot and seething with revolt against the "domination" of the white man is a startling picture. The book suggests an impressionistic portrait (of a group) rather than a realistic drawing. It deals with political and cultural backgrounds and movements in countries of Asia and with relations between the powers of the Occident and the peoples of the Orient. As a work of art it may be enjoyed—by those who are qualified to get the perspective and to understand the technique. It is not to be recommended as a guide for beginners.

The book bears the marks of hurried—very much hurried—writing. It abounds in errors in statement of fact. These at random. Townsend Harris appears as "Townsend"; Dr. A. C. Mills appears as a colonel; Kublai Khan conquered "in the twelfth century"; the most-favored nation clause is made out of an American contribution (of about 1858) to the language of treaties; Great Britain is declared to have been first of the powers to "admit the justice of Japan's restless demand for abolition of infringements on her national dignity"; Russia is made the first to have won special rights and privileges in China.

Mr. Hall is eminently right in insisting upon and featuring the importance of mental factors in studying and estimating political tendencies in Asia—and between Asia and the countries of the West. He has a tendency, however, to project certain of his own opinions into the thought of Asiatic peoples whom he has under observation; a tendency to find "revolt" where the movement can accurately be said to be a present one of the conditions in which, given time, revolt may be bred.

Every student of Far Eastern affairs should read the chapters on "How the White Man Came to Asia" and "How the White Man Lost (is losing) His Dominion." Also the summary, in eight paragraphs, toward the end of the book, of the fundamentals of the present situation for "this most provoking book" and these parts, if in particular will provoke thought.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

University of Iowa Studies, by Carl E. Seashore. Iowa City, Ia.: University Press.

Blood Money, by Blair Coan. Washington, D. C.: S. G. Cutler. \$1.50.

The Pocket-Knife, by Edith Hope Scott. Liverpool: Fowler Wright, Ltd. 1s.

A Book of Lyrics, by Daniel Hugh Verden. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Curve Go Slow, by Percy Gomersy. Ottawa: The Graphic Publishers, Ltd. \$2.

A Bookshelf Anthology, 1927, by George Steele Seymour. Chicago: The Booklovers.

Shakespeare Actor-Poet, by Clara Long. London: Chatwin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

Lover's Staff, by Sibell Vanantstarr. New York: Macmillan Company. \$2.

Jim Spurling, Traveller, by Albert W. Tolman. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.

Knocking Around, by Frank H. Shaw. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

The Tapestry, by J. D. Beresford. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.50.

Greater Than These, by Iris D. Thornton. London: Fowler Wright, Ltd. 2s.

Romeo and Jane, by Edward Childs. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

Gypsy Jim, by Oscar Hammerstein 2d and Milton Herbert Gropper. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

Service for Two, by Martin Flavin. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

The Crisis, by Winthrop Churchill. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

Two Weeks Off, by Kenyon Nicholson and Thomas Barrows. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

Janet Meredith, by Edward E. Rose and Paul Leducor. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

New Toys, by Milton Herbert Gropper and Oscar Hammerstein 2d. New York: Samuel French. 75 cents.

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"Delightfully different revue."—*Referee* Sun.

A Tragedy of New Russia

The Deadlock, by V. V. Veresseev. Translated from the Russian by Camilla Coventry and Nina Wisotsky. London: Faber and Gwyer.

THE tragedy of the intelligentsia in the Russian revolution has never been quite adequately understood abroad. Before 1917 the numerically small, but highly cultivated, educated class was the main driving force in the perpetual struggle against Tsarist autocracy. Many of its members were driven into exile, many were imprisoned, some paid the extreme penalty for following their ideals.

And then, when the revolution moved at a stormy pace from the moderate liberal régime of Kerensky to its final extreme phase of Bolshevism, the intelligentsia suddenly found themselves completely isolated from the main body of the overwhelming majority, to sympathize or co-operate with the ruling Communist Party, branded by every Bolshevik orator as counter-revolutionists and tools of the bourgeoisie.

Why did the revolution turn so sharply against its former leaders? Why were the intelligentsia so much

Labor and America

American Labor and American Democracy, by William English Walling. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1927. Pp. 256.

ORGANIZED labor has never gained the respect which it has in Great Britain and Germany, chiefly because of America's prosperity. American workmen have not had the same need to unite. Prosperity, rather than form of government, has kept class lines fluid in the United States. Now the question is raised whether present American prosperity will persist. American natural resources are being exploited at a phenomenal rate, and the era of diminishing returns lies somewhere ahead. If America's initial economic advantages are lost, then there is a picture of the American labor movement to contrast it, point by point, with the more mature British movement. To take one instance alone, the opposition of labor to courts to granting injunctions in strikes seems of the greatest significance in pointing out the direction which American labor legislation in this matter is likely to take eventually.

The two other books deserve extended notice, for they deal with important specific problems, making them valuable as reference volumes. Mr. Walling gives a semi-official presentation of the outlook and policy of the American Federation of Labor that is likely to remain standard for some time. Mr. Lauck points out a way to avoid any "labor problem" in the United States, whether prosperity continues or not. He gives a careful and valuable summary of companies now offering their workers a share in management and ownership by employee representation plans and discusses the different systems now in use.

There is a growing list of such companies, and it is hopeful to read about them. For example, in Philadelphia the rapid transit system has been so organized by Mr. T. E. Mitten that the employees already are said to control a third of the \$30,000,000 common stock, with the ultimate prospect of full control by motormen, conductors and the rest. It is an extraordinary prospect! Mr. Lauck's plan of solving labor problems is to have a national American council of making all the workers capitalists.

Libraries of all sorts will find these three books valuable. Particularly, Professor Catlin's volume should go on the special "five-foot shelf" of American editors and editorial writers.

This Freedom

By Signor Nitti. Translated by Francis Nitti. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.

PERHAPS the World War showed most countries up in truer colors than they fancied; they had assumed a little too easily that civilization was safe and settled, whereas the war and its aftermath shook, with quite mild results, the foundations of the world. It is certainly true, as Signor Nitti points out in this brief but effective diagnosis of post-war Europe, that before the war one rarely heard any really responsible statesman openly challenge the fundamentals of democracy. Even if he was not ready to trust completely to their practical application, he would manage to intimate that the delay was only a matter of time, the policy was excellent but in this or that particular set of circumstances for the moment inexpedient. A country must walk before it could be allowed to run.

Today the falsity of this former lip-service is abundantly exposed. It is open to anyone boldly to denounce the fundamentals of representative government the conceptions which were accepted by such widely different men as a Lincoln, a Disraeli and a Cavour are denounced with equal fervor by revolutionary and reactionary, and in two great European countries—Italy and Russia—a tyranny of force is the ruling system. Signor Nitti's book is a challenge, in the realm of ideas, to both those tyrannies; it is a just and lucid exposition of fundamental liberalism, expounded by a statesman of wide experience, who is at this moment in exile for the very opinions from which a career in front of him would have dared to dissent. Has the really changed everything; or has it only given the tyrants the courage of their convictions?

Signor Nitti, with long experience of men and affairs to back his judgment, holds that it has changed nothing; as a liberal ("True liberals," he writes, "are those who desire neither to be oppressed nor to oppress") he believes that the short cuts will end in the morass and that men in the long run must abandon the dictatorship and so-called "democracy" and return to liberty and representative government. His picture of Fascist Italy, moderate in tone but damning in detail, would alone make this book of worth to the general reader. What is to be thought of a modern country where the least breath of criticism, even from the most distinguished of scholars or statesmen, is liable to be punished by imprisonment? What other indication of the real nature of the country's government is needed beyond this paragraph?

"Mussolini mistrusts his friends

Honoring the Lesser Poets

The Cambridge Book of Lesser Poets, compiled by J. C. Squire. Cambridge: The University Press. 8s. 6d. net.

MR. SQUIRE has hit upon a very happy plan, and carried it out with a taste and a range of knowledge which few could rival. By ignoring the work of what he considers the 100 greatest English and American poets, he has enabled himself to give the host of lesser but still excellent ones a fairer showing than has been available for them in the more inclusive anthologies, and to illustrate others, well worthy to be remembered, who have usually been crowded out altogether. The result is to impress on the reader the enormous wealth of the literature written in the English language; for here, with none of the giants represented, are nearly 500 pages of verse, and none of them without some fine quality proper to the art.

It must have been very difficult for Mr. Squire to decide who should be included and who excluded. There are several names in his index which might well be thought worthy of inclusion among the "hundred best." John Clare, for instance, and Sir John Denham are here; and William Habington and Francis Quarles, Fanny Greville and William Shenstone—some of whom, at any rate, are as great as others (Drayton, Daniel, Moore and Campbell, to name a few that occur) who have been omitted; while it is a moot point whether to be anonymous is necessarily to be "lesser" when anonymity has produced such lovely and famous things as "Alysoun" and "The Nut-Brown Maid," and, later down the centuries, that "magnificent descent," as Saintsbury has called it, "Yet if his majesty, our Sovereign Lord," which is worthy of Vaughan and may indeed be his.

Mr. Squire has in fact recognized this point. "I have included many anonymous poems," he says in his very interesting preface; "some of them, particularly the medieval ones, were probably by great, though unidentified, poets. But I have left out all the ballads, the best of which are well-known and would have occupied a good deal of the space which is primarily intended for the benefit of neglected men and (in Patmore's phrase) 'the lovely which are not beloved.'"

"I ask my critics to consider my difficulties sympathetically," he also says; "not to press borderland cases too hard." One feels no inclination to do so. Anthologizing, however strict the rules, must always have its final basis in personal taste, and it would be as pedantic as ungracious to cavil at Mr. Squire's. He has given us a book of delightful poetry, and done good service to many writers who have never had their due: one may cite his generous selections from Breton, Habington and Cotton; though it might have been wished that he had handled a few more than one piece by Lionel Johnson, whose exquisite quality, though often praised, is not so generally recognized as it should be.

A word of praise should be given to the production of this book. It is a pleasure to handle a book so well made and so well bound and read in often by many people is its obvious destiny.

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STOCK MARKET NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

ADVANCE STILL IS UNCHECKED Steels, Utilities, and Rails Participate—Timken and Du Pont Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Stock prices showed signs of further recovery as the market opened today. Opening gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were registered by May Department Stores, General Electric and California Packing.

Operators for the advance pushed up several industrial leaders, keeping a weather eye on the U. S. Steel unit order report due this noon, and the dividend meeting of General Motors Corporation tomorrow. U. S. Steel advanced on preliminary guesses that the steel tonnage would show a material increase over the June 30 figures.

Some of the independent steels displayed simultaneous strength, notably Republic and Bethlehem, which sold up a point or so. Peoples Gas and Consolidated Gas led the utilities, with advances of a point or more.

Utility issues featured. Timken Roller Bearing improved 3/4 point and Du Pont and Bosch Magneto 2 1/2 each. Among the rails, strength was displayed by Western Maryland and New York Central, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific.

Gains of a point or more were quickly recorded by American Iron and Steel, Radio, Packard Motor, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Allied Chemical.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, demand sterling ruling slightly higher around \$4.85 1/2, and French francs unchanged below 3 1/2 cents.

Prospects that credit conditions would remain easy for an indefinite time caused brisk bidding for shares with a long record of dividend-payments behind them. Quite a few high priced issues were buoyant, Brooklyn Union Gas for example, rising 3/4 to 150, and Brooklyn Edison 5 1/2 to 182 1/2.

Some of the speculative issues reflected the precipitate retreat of the stock interest. Baldwin, reaching a new high price at 25 1/2. The renewal rate on call loans was continued at 3 1/2 per cent.

Convertible Bonds Buoyant Strength of convertible bonds was the outstanding feature of today's market, while signs of returning firmness were present in the list of high grade issues which have been sagging since the first of the week.

Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2 followed the shares in a sweep upward, advancing 6 points to 150 1/2. The "D" 4's also rose sharply. White Sewing Machine 5 1/2 leaped to 148, making a gain since last Saturday of more than a dozen points.

"Katy" adjustment 5 1/2 was among the leading high grade rail issues, while Hudson 5 1/2 and the Standard Pacific General 4's and a few others also improved fractionally.

Strength and activity of French issues stood out in the foreign group, particularly Nord Railway 6 1/2, which sold up more than a point and a small fraction under their high price for the year.

DIVIDENDS

Midland Steel Company declared extra dividends of \$1 on the preferred and \$1 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

Standard Oil of Nebraska declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$30 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

Phoenix Hoseley declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common and \$1.25 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

National Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

American Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

Continental Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.00 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders.

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BOSTON STOCKS UNITED FRUIT

STOCK IS IN HIGH REGARD Shares Reach New High— Outlook for Second Half Earnings Is Good

United Fruit Co. shares a few days ago sold at 135 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange. This is equivalent to 34 1/2 for the old 100 par stock before the exchange of April 1926, in the ratio of 2 1/2 for one for new no-par common.

The current high level is actually equivalent to 69 1/2 a share for old stock as it stood before the 100 per cent stock dividend of January, 1921.

To illustrate the wisdom of the retention of United Fruit shares by owners it is interesting to note that the highest price for the old stock last year was \$297. The highest price back in 1921 before the stock dividend was \$207 a share.

The market history of United Fruit is akin to that of the highest-grade insurance and bank stocks, which have always been noteworthy for low income yield.

The latest advance in United Fruit shares appears distinctly to be due to heavy instituting buying coming in a market devoid of large offerings.

Investment trusts and trustees continue to favor the stock, despite its heavy income yield, on the basis of its power, and possibilities for expansion.

Good Outlook While results from sugar operations are not likely to be striking this second half year, the trend of prices changes radically, fruit profits are holding up splendidly for this time of year.

The small apple crop, estimated under 60 per cent of normal, and damage done other domestic fruits by wet weather, have greatly assisted banana markets.

It is, therefore, quite possible that earnings of the company reported instead of showing the usual seasonal dip—as they did, for instance, last year to the extent of \$2,000,000 may exceed the record of 1926.

As profits before taxes in the first half of 1927 were approximately \$11,000,000 this means there is a good chance of the company reporting more than \$22,000,000. It would not be surprising if United Fruit earned as much this year after taxes as in 1926 or \$15,511,000—equivalent to \$7.80 a share.

Good Financial Position The company is in excellent financial condition, with larger cash resources than a year ago. It has secured a record \$150 dividend April 1 involving a disbursement of \$3,750,000.

United Fruit in the last five years has spent about \$50,000,000 out of earnings for the promotion of expansion. Under the aggressive Cutler management, which is now in charge, the company has emphasized the importance of organization and increase of distribution efforts.

It is reasonable to suppose that the returns upon this investment will be better than smaller investments, upon similar previous investments.

The following tabulation of United Fruit's record for the last decade throws light upon the investment value of the shares, which are now owned by 25,000 shareholders compared with 9600 10 years ago.

WHEAT PRICES AVERAGE LOWER CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—With the current crop report on spring wheat this afternoon expected to make a bearish shift, wheat prices early averaged lower today. Gossip was current that a present less promising condition in the West was expected to be reflected until the next report.

Opening 1/2 to 3/4 lower, wheat underwent a slight further drop and then recovered. Provisions tended to sag.

Wholesale—September, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; December, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; March, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.

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NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

Vice-President and Treasurer. OWEN SHEPHERD.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Southern Pacific has begun relaying of the main-line mileage on Texas and Louisiana Lines between New Orleans and El Paso, with 119-pound steel rail in place of 30-pound rail which has been the standard for years.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

Aug. 10.—Pittsburgh Steel Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) a share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable August 15, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1927.

Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Directors of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., announce the election of Sir Guy Granet Messrs. Higginson & Co., London, to the board of directors.

| | 1927 | 1926 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| July | \$449,582 | \$442,722 |
| 8 mos | 2,832,423 | 2,931,411 |

George Washington, United States, for
Bristol, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Reliance
(2:01 a. m.), Hamburg-America, for
Bremen, Southampton, Hamburg; Ber-

$$1. \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad 2. \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad 3. \int_0^1 x^2 \ln x dx = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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A home for rest and study; May 1 to November 1. City address 84 Plymouth Ave., South, Rochester, N. Y. Main 8000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Perpetual Reminder of Peace

THERE are unplumbed depths of meaning in what the Prince of Wales said at the dedication of the great new bridge spanning the Niagara River, when he urged that it might be not merely a physical and material link between Canada and the United States but also symbolic of the maintenance of their friendly contacts by those who live on both sides of this frontier. And it is noteworthy that all of the addresses on the occasion in question emphasized the fact that, as Charles G. Dawes put it specifically, this bridge represents "a bridge of understanding, because it cements a friendship between the English-speaking peoples founded on common principles in government, of individual liberty under law, and on the instinct of self-preservation, the most deep-seated of mankind."

It is impossible to lay too much stress upon the strength of the intangible aspects of that peace which this bridge thus exemplifies. To say that the English-speaking nations are united by a bond of friendship is, indeed, no mere figure of speech, but a statement of absolute fact. And that Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, should have added his weight of authority to the peace sentiment expressed, to the effect that while he was the head of the largest ordnance works in the world he would gladly see the entire production of armaments cease and the material of war thrown into the sea, if peace could be assured, can only be seen as deeply significant.

The dedication of this bridge comes at a particularly fitting moment, because in certain quarters the effort is being made to have it appear that the inability of the various representatives assembled at Geneva to come to any definite conclusions means that the friendly relations between England and America have suffered a setback. The opening of this peace bridge refutes this propaganda. What Stanley Baldwin said, therefore, when speaking of the years of British-American peace, may be pondered to advantage in every quarter of the globe:

Problems have arisen and will arise. Opinions will vary how they shall be solved.

Only recently we have had to differ for a moment; but we know in our hearts it does not affect our friendship. Statesmen of the past, as this bridge testifies, have well and truly laid the foundations of friendship and good will in the hearts of our peoples.

Hotels Under Prohibition

ONE of the favorite lines of argument of the anti-prohibitionists is the depiction of most reprehensible conditions in the hotels in the United States. We are told that never before was there so much drinking in the private rooms; that every bellboy, and many of the clerks, are agents for bootleggers; that the furniture is destroyed in the effort to open stoppered bottles; that the unfortunate hotel keeper would be doomed to financial disaster if he had not heavily increased the cost of his rooms, to the prejudice of the traveling public, and so on throughout a long category of unhappy conditions which are supposed to have proceeded from the endeavor to break the public of the liquor habit.

We have noticed with some interest that in the official congresses of hotel proprietors this feeling of antagonism to prohibition is seldom voiced, and these unfortunate results of the Eighteenth Amendment are not cited. There came to us the other day a letter, written by one of the foremost hotel keepers of the South, a man widely known to others pursuing the same calling throughout the country. In this letter he says in part:

Our experience, as you know, began after prohibition had gone into effect and we did not suffer the shock of having that revenue suddenly cut off; but I have noticed hotels over the country that were once famous for their bars, and I find that they are now famous for the cuisine and service. I have in mind particularly the Hollenden in Cleveland, which was noted the world over for its attractive and well-patronized bar, and under the management of Theodore DeWitt it is the liveliest spot in Cleveland, although it is not a new hotel. He has utilized every inch of space for revenue-producing purposes, and I think this has been the experience of most successful hotels.

It might be of interest to you to know that in my brief experience in the hotel business the amount of private drinking in rooms has decreased to a marked degree. This is my experience not only here but in other cities where I attend conventions for the purpose of interesting them in this city. In fact, there are but very few conventions now that are influenced by the question of the availability of the liquor supply, and in my discussions with convention gatherings this question has never seriously been raised.

Testimony of this sort from a practical hotel keeper, doing business in a large city, and entertaining not merely the general public but delegates to conventions, which are sometimes considered riotous occasions, will go far to controvert arguments of the anti-prohibitionists.

Military Loans to Latin America

AMONG the various interesting discussions now taking place at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., the address of Prof. G. Butler Sherwell of Georgetown University cannot fail to arrest attention beyond the immediate audience that heard this well-known economist deal with loans to Latin America.

It is worthy of notice in that connection that since 1920 the loans of the United States to Latin America amount to the huge sum of \$1,527,500,900, nearly as much as the total loaned the same countries by Great Britain in 107 years. And as a considerable amount of this money has gone into the purchase of military equipment and for war purposes, Professor Sherwell properly enough contends that a closer supervision of such loans is requisite. Stricter federal and private control might prove a useful procedure under the existing conditions, he claims.

Speaking along similar lines, Prof. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University asked that a curb be put on South American loans where such were made knowingly with the view of using the money for armament purchases. In fact, a nation and a people lavishly lending might themselves need more powerful armaments than ever unless a stop was put to such lending or collecting.

It is a big and far-reaching question that here asks an answer. The mere fact that the subject

has been brought into the open at the Williamstown conference is of value in that the general public is made acquainted with something that concerns the United States more directly than any other country because of its extraordinary ability to furnish loans. At a moment in the world's history when the idea of the outlawry of war has assumed such large proportions, this matter of lending money for armament purposes is doubly significant as something to be cautioned against.

China and the War Lords

TO PUT an end to the war-lord régime in China has been as much a part of the program of the Nationalist movement as the drive against "imperialism." "Anti-imperialism," as a slogan, has served a more effective propaganda purpose, but the war lords have provided a more serious issue. When all of the shortcomings of western nations in China are catalogued, the sum total will not compare with the widespread evil which has been wrought among the Chinese people by the disastrous contentions of their own militarists. And one of the most serious obstacles to those international adjustments which, to the satisfaction of the Chinese Nationalists, would uproot imperialism has been furnished by the uncertain state of affairs for which the super-tuchuns were largely responsible.

The extension of the authority of the Kuomintang has failed to usher in either the political or the economic millennium for which many of its supporters looked. But there were some indications that it brought a bona fide civil government to replace the war-lord régimes that had preceded it. Recent dispatches from China to The Christian Science Monitor, however, seem to indicate that that achievement has been placed in jeopardy, and that the ideals of moderate nationalism are likely again to revert to the custody of the Nation's intelligentsia, with the result that China may continue, indefinitely, in that state of disunity and chaos which has prevailed since the establishment of the Republic.

The war-lord lineup now seems to be as ominous as at any time during the last decade. The immediate future involves the success or failure of two outstanding personalities: Gen. Chang Tso-lin, famous war lord of Manchuria and, at present, dictator at Peking, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist commander. There are many lesser figures: Gen. Feng Yuxian, an uncertain quantity with a well-trained army of uncertain size and allegiance; Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, governor of Shansi Province; Gen. Tan Yen-kai, commander of the military forces of the disappearing Hankow régime. The significance of these men is involved in their attitude toward Chang and Chiang.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has repudiated bitterly the accusation that he has turned war lord to gratify his personal ambition. Gen. Chang Tso-lin, although he has given hazy endorsement of nationalist ideals and adopted strenuous measures against the "reds," makes no effort to deny either his ambition or the fact that he is a military ruler with scant patience with the less summary processes of civil government. Whatever his convictions, Chiang Kai-shek apparently has abundant precedent for subordinating civilian authority to military needs.

All of the other problems involved in the China situation must wait for their solution upon the settlement of this military question. If, by negotiation or military conquest, Chiang reaches Peking the honesty of his declarations will be put to the test. Meanwhile the advance of nationalism is likely to be stayed until the danger of a return of the war-lord régime has been removed or has run its course.

Making More and Better Gardens

THOUGH he whose hobby is collecting may shut up in glass cases his treasures of books, or coins, or clocks, or jewels, he whose hobby is gardening can never inclose his treasures by a wall so high and so thick but that something of the fragrance and delight of them will be sensed by the most casual passer-by. And then there is the gate which sometimes must swing open and through which thus will come more glimpses of the riot of color and sweetness within.

But whether his interest be given to assembling books or flowers, the true collector finds his greatest pleasure in sharing his possessions with appreciative folk, and this is what the residents of Montecito and Santa Barbara have been doing by their weekly garden tours, which any tourist is welcome to join.

Each Friday a different group of gardens is opened to the public with the only restrictions, "Do not pick flowers, follow signs along the paths and keep away from the houses." The visitors may come singly or in parties, may stroll along the paths and enjoy the blooms as they choose, but if they are gardeners themselves they are likely to join the morning and afternoon parties under the direction of a guide who is prepared to explain and to display each plot in the most thorough and effective way.

From the sale of low-price admission tags proceeds are realized for the benefit of garden owners in the vicinity. Prizes are offered for the best small gardens. A brief bibliography of books of special help in that particular climate has been printed for distribution to Californians taking the tours, and a group of horticultural experts is now assembling a list of plant material of Santa Barbara to be printed for public use.

Thus it is that this group of gardeners endeavors to produce more tangible results than pleasant memory pictures and to stimulate visitors to make more and better gardens wherever their homes may be.

Americans Learning to Play

VISITORS to the United States from foreign lands, who have returned home to record their impressions of the country of which they have seen some small part, have published numerous comments upon the amazing industrial and financial prosperity that they have found in the great cities and industrial centers. Little attention has been given by foreign journalists, economists or statesmen to the condition of agriculture, and indeed it would

be wholly impossible for the casual visitor to secure anything in the nature of a true picture of farm life as a whole, or to analyze the many causes that have made farming so generally unprofitable. Whatever difference of opinion as to the reasons for American manufacturing and commercial prosperity there may be, there is a general agreement as to the main facts that in no other country in the world are wages so high, and profits of trade and industry so great.

If an inquiring observer had gone further than to record the relatively prosperous condition of the urban population, and had sought to give some idea of the ways in which the large incomes or the high wages were being expended, he would naturally refer to the millions of motor vehicles and radio-receiving sets as among the evidences of prosperity. Of still greater importance, however, is the abundant testimony furnished by all regions of the United States to the effect that the American people, having shown how well they have learned to work, so as to produce efficiently, are now learning to play.

Probably never before in the history of any country has there been such a remarkable change in the attitude of a people toward the various activities that constitute sports and recreation. From the land of hustling for the dollar the United States has become the land where dollars are lavishly spent in outdoor sports; in travel by motorcar, rail or steamship for mountain and forest camps, seashore bungalows and hotels; thousands of golf courses and tennis courts; boating and canoeing; and fishing in myriad rivers and lakes, as well as in the inexhaustible ocean. It would seem that men do not work so much to get money, as to make opportunities for full enjoyment of the beauties of the countryside, and the pleasure of some interesting sport or game. Americans have discovered that their country is a vast playground, with room for all the grownup boys and girls to share therein the endless variety of amusement afforded by mountains, lakes, seashore and rivers, and the great picturesque regions which the motorcar has made available to millions.

"Home, Sweet Home"

PERHAPS one of the most inspiring and impressive features of the Elsteddford, held this year at Holyhead, Wales, was the singing by 10,000 voices of "Home, Sweet Home." No other song, it would be safe to say, could have united the great family of Welshmen drawn from thirteen different countries as did that of J. Howard Payne, for there is scarce another song with the simplicity, beauty and universality of appeal that approaches it. Sentimentalists have pictured the exile on the beach in far-off lands crooning it to the sound of the waves; in the depths of the forest, dwelling in imagination on the cozy hearth at home; in the Arctic wastes, cherishing memories of the warm though humble fireside. No one would deny them such flights of fancy.

In the hearts of those who have traveled afar the scene in Wales will strike a sympathetic chord. No place awakens such tender feelings as home. Enticing though the wider panorama may be, it ever carries with it the unfamiliar, if not lonely, aspect of a strange land. Goldsmith tramped through several countries in Europe, playing his flute for a living, in search of happiness. He could appreciate, from his vantage point on the slopes of the Alps, the beauties and charms of Italy, of Spain, of Switzerland, of France, yet he was forced to the conclusion that there was no place like his own "sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain."

Economic conditions, the alluring prospects of distant lands and the exploitation of virgin regions have won from "home" many enterprising sons and daughters. Not the wish to leave home, but the desire to win their spurs abroad generally actuates the youth of older states. Yet travel as they may—the distance ever so great—there will always remain with them thoughts of the home of their childhood and memories of people that years may dim but never extinguish. With the chorus at Holyhead, the whole world may well unite in the song:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Random Ramblings

In declaring at the Williamstown Institute of Politics that "Americans ought to be more proud of the fact that they have no 'hates' than of their greatness, prosperity and prospects," Count Carlo Sforza touched upon a cause for gratitude as well as pride of which it is well to be reminded.

The Boston Automobile Club, whose slogan is "Courtesy Pays," has now proved it in a new way by awarding theater tickets to drivers and pedestrians found exhibiting consideration for others. Dramatizing its appeal, as it were!

Report says the old family album will soon be again the vogue. Wonder if the coming generations will get as many laughs from the clothes now being worn as we do in looking over the old-time tinsies.

In his advice to Americans against "entangling alliances," can it be that Washington foresaw some of these tennis invasions and a possible danger to the Davis Cup?

On Jan. 1, 1927, there were 27,650,267 automobiles in the world, but the wagon manufacturers are still in business for themselves.

Perhaps at the next disarmament conference they can arrange to have less conference and more disarmament.

These international golf tournaments bring to notice some important links of Anglo-American amity.

Whatever may be said about the "hand shaker," he certainly does more good than the fist shaker.

A camping trip often provides a means of putting that finishing touch on the old clothes.

Many of those who now live on Easy Street have put in a few years on Hard Row.

Some political machines will stop skidding when they get off their wet platforms.

Add to white collar jobs—the laundry worker.

Jerusalem the Golden—Inside the Walls

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which is situated in the Christian quarter of the city, had its beginnings far anterior to the inception of Omar's Mosque. Many, perhaps most, Christians believe that it stands upon the holiest spot on earth, on the site of Golgotha, the place of the Crucifixion, and of the Holy Sepulchre, where the body of Jesus was buried and resurrected.

Believers in the authenticity of this location base their conclusions on the fact that Queen Helena, mother of Constantine, came here in 325 and, as she asserted, found on this spot three crosses which she believed to have been those on which the Saviour and the two others were crucified. There is no historical mention made regarding it, and her early claim has prevailed with many chiefly because of its priority.

On the other hand the location of the second wall, which was in position at the time of the crucifixion, would settle the whole question, for the Scriptures state definitely that Golgotha was outside the wall of the city and many believe the site of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is inside the inclosed area.

We first entered this church on a Friday when the Franciscans were holding services at the several praying stations within its walls, a part of their regular Friday ceremonies along the Via Dolorosa. So rambling and dark is the edifice that the aid of a guide and candles are indispensable. It seemed strange enough to be taken to the Stone of Unction where it is held the body of Jesus was laid for anointing, to the gorgeous Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre with its white tomb, thence up a steep flight of stairs to Golgotha where our Greek guide solemnly asserted the cross was erected upon which the Saviour was crucified, and that his blood percolating through the earth at the foot of the cross reached the skull of Adam buried there, thus washing away the sins of the whole world.

Eusebius states that Constantine erected two churches here, one over the tomb of the Saviour, the other over the place of the Crucifixion. Chosroes II of Persia in 614 destroyed both, so that scarcely a stone of either remains. Again and again have structures been reared and razed on this site. The present buildings date from different periods, but probably none of them earlier than the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Later in the course of Holy Week we witnessed within this church, crowded to the doors with eager pilgrims, the sacrament of the Holy Fire, an observance designed to strengthen the faith of the followers of the Greek and Armenian churches in the presence of God. One cannot but feel, however, that the present structure and the uses to which it is put have little relation to the life and teachings of our Lord.

After a somewhat protracted ceremony consisting of the recital of a ritual by the Greek and Armenian priests, and much marching about, the patriarchs of the two orders divested of their gorgeous robes withdrew within the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. Presently fire burst out from openings in the chapel walls and men clad in the garb of runners, lighting their own candles, eagerly ran to relight the altar fires in the church and also to light the candles of the assembled pilgrims, until the gloom of the great structure was dispelled by thousands of candles glowing like fireflies in the dark.

Other runners left the church and hastened with the sacred fire to distant towns, Bethlehem, Hebron, Jericho, even to towns in Samaria and Galilee having churches of these orders. It is a spectacular ceremony and observed from the height of the church dome takes on a sense of the weird, difficult to shake off. During the period just before the appearance of the fire, as the assembled pilgrims waited with bated breath for the appearance of what to them is a very sacred phenomenon, the situation became highly tense.

Apparently these ardent believers are convinced that their priests, like Elijah of old, are able to call down fire from heaven. And because of their belief the ceremony has for them a deep religious significance. All who participate seem spellbound by the spectacle. Yet that its regenerating effects are not far-reaching seems proved by the collision later in the day between the priests of the two participating groups, which became so violent that only police interference prevented a riot, and several priests were taken away badly beaten up.

That such a mêlée could occur on the most sacred day of Holy Week and by the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre seems to indicate a want of true Christian spirit and understanding of the Master's teachings. We looked upon

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS becomes, when translated to France, more cacophonous. The bowls are wooden, studded with nails; the game is played on a rolled gravel path. There is no bias on the bowl, which is lobbed in the air. It is fair sport, for instance, to select an opponent's bowl, which lies as if scoring a point, and throw yours neatly upon it, thus knocking it away. This is the supreme feat of the game, according to English players who watched a match of matches recently in the Tuileries garden. It was between the Senators and the Deputies of the French Parliament. They were the "boulistes," or players of bowls. Long was the measuring of distance and loud was the whacking of the bowls before the results of the afternoon showed that the Deputies had won by the small margin of 21 points to 16.

The report that France will not be represented at the Olympic Games of 1928 is probably premature and may prove to be erroneous. The Senate neglected to vote subsidies for the sporting federations which should prepare the French champions for the contests. Thereupon the federations decided to suspend their efforts. But they called down upon themselves strong criticism. After all, why should they look to the state for assistance? They should be more than able to pay their way, for sport is, contrary to the usual belief, very popular in France, and as many as 20,000 spectators will witness a football match. To equip and train fifty or sixty athletes to go to Amsterdam next year should not require exorbitant sums. In any case one newspaper is opening a public subscription to enable the sporting associations to organize a French team for the Olympic Games.

Paris may be the turnstile for women's fashions, but it would seem a little difficult to "create" something quite new for men. The effort which has been made this summer to have men wearing brightly colored felt hats has not found many supporters. A couple of gentlemen on the Champs-Élysées, seen the other day, with multicolored hats attracted attention, certainly, but hardly praise. Frenchmen are conservative fellows and probably the majority of them will still go on wearing a black felt of a shape approved by their fathers and grandfathers. Even the straw hat is much in the minority. In the same way as the colored hat, the knee breeches movement is gaining no headway which is apparent. There are, it is true, a few ardent supporters of knee breeches who are loyal enough to wear them in public, but the rest of the men here remain true to their trousers.

A peculiarly significant straw which points to the French franc being as good as stabilized today, is the purchasing, which the German Reichsbank has recommenced, of French Government bills and commercial paper. England and America have been committed to these transactions for some time, but Germany has held

the ceremony as only a strange exemplification of the observance of a religious rite in which the letter had quite outrun the spirit of Christianity.

One of the most imposing relics of the first century is the Ecce Homo Arch, so called because it is claimed to be a part of the Prætorium where Pilate uttered those memorable words on that never-to-be-forgotten night. There were formerly three arches over the roadway leading into the city from St. Stephen's Gate past the house where Pilate lived. Part of two arches remain; the third has entirely disappeared.

On the north side of the street the magnificent church and convent of the Sisters of Zion occupy the site of the Prætorium. Within the walls of this building is cunningly incorporated a part of the middle arch, the largest of the three, which extends over the street and is familiar because of having been much photographed.

In the basement of the church one is shown a well-laid pavement several feet below the present level of the street, which is with reason, it seems, believed to be the courtyard of the Prætorium, the judgment hall where Jesus was brought before the procurator. In the pavement are designs for games of draughts and marbles, believed to have been made in their hours of leisure by the soldiers attendant upon the Roman official. It is a place filled with interest because of an abiding sense that here occurred important scenes in that most eventful night.

The Prætorium also marks the beginning of the Via Dolorosa as at present accepted by many, chief among them, the Franciscans, who on every Friday traverse its winding course to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. As there seems strong evidence that the site of the crucifixion and entombment of the Saviour was at another place than that now occupied by the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the authenticity of the present route of the Via Dolorosa also seems highly problematical.

It is a question regarding which one may find much ground for speculation. Perhaps it will never be fully settled because of the utter destruction of the city by Titus scarcely more than two score years after the occurrence of these events.

Of great interest to the sojourner in Jerusalem is a visit to Solomon's Quarries. For many centuries it was not known where Solomon procured the stone for building his magnificent palace and temple so minutely described in the Bible. There is no hint in the Scriptures, however, of the source of this part of the building material except "that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building." (I Kings 6:7.)

This would seem to indicate that the stone was not only quarried but was trimmed and fitted in some large chamber apart from the site of the buildings, and the huge cavern under the city perfectly answers this description. Great mounds of stone chips are within the chamber and the extent of the excavation is so great that engineers have estimated that enough stone has been taken out to build the structure erected by Solomon and the whole city several times over. It seems probable that material for the walls and buildings of Jerusalem for many centuries came from this source.

The cavern reaches under the city for several hundred yards, the roof being supported by huge columns of stone left for this purpose. The almost pure white limestone is soft but hardens when exposed to the elements. The marks of the quarrymen's tools are still seen, and above the niches where rested the little lamps which furnished light, the smoke splashes are as plain as though made yesterday. Yet 3000 years or more have passed since these walls resounded to the blows of the army of workers.

The blocks of stone were cut vertically on either side and then forced off by the expansion of wooden wedges when wet with water. Where a huge keystone partially quarried is still in situ the Masonic bodies visiting the city are accustomed to hold their meetings.

So many are the places of compelling interest in Jerusalem that the lover of sacred history could stay indefinitely, searching into the distant past. The great importance, however, of the knowledge gained from this intimate acquaintance arises from its bearing upon the Bible. Personal contact with the scenes of events set forth in the sacred Scriptures brings them nearer and they assume a degree of reality which perhaps had not before been realized. Accordingly, we became convinced that in no other place on earth could we delve into the ages long past with such profit as in Jerusalem, the Golden, the Holy City of Jew, Christian and Moslem.

back. Franc fluctuations since the war caused the Germans to lose confidence in French paper and bills of this kind. That they have reconsidered the case is acclaimed in France and is taken as meaning that Germany accepts the fact that the franc will remain at its present value of approximately four American cents. It means, too, the end of all foolish talk and speculation about Germany maneuvering to bring about the fall of the franc. It implies that France and Germany are, speaking financially, on very good terms again and are likely to remain there.

Negotiations are in progress between French film interests and the Spanish Government for the benevolent support of the latter during the production of a Franco-Spanish film "Le Cid," that classic of Pierre Corneille, dramatic poet of the seventeenth century. When completed, it should be one of the big French successes of the year. Incidentally, the French film industry, like the British, is talking about overhauling its machinery. There are few French films which stand out as exceptional, and the American films are those almost constantly in vogue. Besides, only 8 per cent of the French public goes to the motion picture theaters as against 80 per cent in America. Maurice Quetin, director of the Gaumont Palace in this city, has proposed methods of improving the situation, and if his plans are carried out, more outstanding French films may be expected on the market during 1928.

A dozen houses have made a street. It is the new rue Mallet-Stevens, just opened and said to be the most curious in Paris. It is named after the architect who built the houses. He is a modernist, a geometrician of cubes and concrete. No useless line, is his formula. Maximum air, light, comfort, are his constructional creeds. Despite these agreeable features, not everyone can find the charm of outline which he believes he has put in his tall planes. Nevertheless, Paris has at last actually a street of this type of architecture which has hitherto been known only in models of decorative arts and architectural exhibits. One idea of M. Mallet-Stevens must, however, commend itself to all. Every roof is flat and every roof is a garden, a terrace of flowers and growing things. And each floor has its small terrace, laden at this hour of the year with geraniums and other flowers in bloom.

A post card may be delayed, but it need not be lost. An instance has been reported of a post card taking twenty-three years to go from one side of Paris to the other. How untrue it would have been to have said that the post card was lost. A mistake undoubtedly occurred somewhere, but it has been rectified as far as possible. The post card was mailed in 1903 and has just been delivered to the person for whom it was intended. In these days when the Atlantic can be traversed in thirty-three hours, it is in the nature of a negative wonder that a post card should be 23 years on its two-mile way. However, it finally arrived safely.